PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,825.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY.—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 5-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
18th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1080
30th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6510	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10 983	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9570
18th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	...	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11600
21st "	PERSIA	7951	...	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 528 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

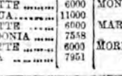
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
EMPIA	5124	A. Tait	25th Sept. 1909.
CASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	9th Oct. 1909.
DIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
LLA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
	6368	A. Hair	27th Nov. 1909.
IA	5094	J. Thomson	9th Dec. 1909
	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
A	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

... of the revised rates of fares from Bombay ... ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Suez	413
Portsaid	446
Marseilles	578
Liverpool	605
London Overland from Marseilles	653
New York	808
Suez and back	627
Portsaid and back	677
... to Liverpool and back	990
...bay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grafton Green, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 6, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 13th Sept	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
WARONGA	2,513	Mon. 13th Sept.	3 p. m.	V.M. & D.**
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 16th Sept.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 17th Sept.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 13th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomers, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALTCORA," 3,569 tons, sailing on or about 15th Septs.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th September, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	3,528	Combin	30th Sept, 1909
DUMBEA	5,593	Rebufat	28th Oct. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	9th Nov. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.



ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR :—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD.
PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO.
} LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENCA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LOMBARDIA	5,000	Filetti	15th Sept. 1909.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Oct. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Nov. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900 *	„ 675	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 75. Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 678; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dial	17th Oct. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	15th Nov. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,631,273·75

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
London	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH, (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) ...Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. R. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

POONA RACES, 1909.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE SEASON.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOUCLARS. Subjective yield of View 40 deg.

No. 20 Rs. 98. Cash Rs. 88.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36×
No. 30 Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 99.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×
No. 40 Rs. 146. Cash Rs. 130-8.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×

GOERZ TRIEDER PAGOR.

These glasses possess the greatest power yet obtained in Binoculars the same size. A Telescope in Opera Glass form.
Power 6×, weight 10 oz, Price Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Power 8×, weight 10½ oz., Price Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.
Power 10×, weight 11½ oz., Price Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably in optical and mechanical construction with the best. London made throughout and sold in London retail at £5-5.
Power 8×, Price Rs. 78. Cash Rs. 70.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses.
Price Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULARS.

Field, Marine or Theatre.
Price Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON, CHIPPENDALE & FRENCH FURNITURE. | OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION.

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.



THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

36,300 miles without a hitch ON BRITISH

Dunlops

Mr. C. Friswell, of Friswell (1906), Limited, 1, Albany Street, N.W., wrote on June 14th, 1909, as follows: "With reference to the fleet of 6-cylinder 'Standard' cars that were placed at the disposal of the Imperial Press Conference, we are pleased to tell you that although an aggregate of 21,300 miles has been completed, there has not been a single hitch of any description with the Dunlop tyres."

On June 18th, Messrs. Friswell stated that "the 'Standard' cars had completed a further aggregate of 15,000 miles, making a grand total of 36,300 miles, without the slightest trouble whatever."

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MONGINI BROTHERS

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ADDRESS
TO THE
WOMEN OF BOMBAY
ON
THE CONDITION AND STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS will be delivered by Mr. H. S. L. POLAK, on "The Condition and Status of Indian Women in the Transvaal" at the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), to the women of Bombay, when all women are cordially invited to attend.

Aimai Pherozeshah Mehta, Luxmibai Chandavarkar, Savitribai Bhalchandra Krishna, Fulbai Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Premeorebai Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Goolbai Bomanjee Petit, Sakina Lukhmani.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 624 of 1908.

SHIVNATH ASSAWA and Another ... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
BHAIDAS VALLABHDAS and Others... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1909, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the 1st and 2nd Defendants Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas in the undermentioned property, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and building erected thereon, situate at Walkeshwar in the Registration Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and ninety-three square yards be the same, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Harkness Hill Road, on the South partly by a public passage and partly by property of Jetha Doongersey, on the East by a public passage, and on the West by other property belonging to the estate of the said Calliandas Kirparam, deceased, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 572, and New No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21 A, 2224, New Survey No. 7240, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3231, and Street No. 6.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government vacant land with the fruit and other trees growing and standing thereon and including the well thereon situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill without the Fort, on the North side of the Doongersey Road within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirteen square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, formerly forming a portion of a larger piece of vacant land admeasuring four thousand eight hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, belong to the said Chaturbhooj Govindjee, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas and partly by the property of the late Calliandas Kirparam, on or towards, the South and East by the said Doongersey Road and on or towards the West by a passage two feet in width, separating the said hereditaments and premises now in description from the remaining portion of the said vacant piece of land belonging to the said Chatoorbhuj Govindjee of which they formerly formed a part and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No D 2718, Old Survey No. 1-7255, and Registered in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3153, 3158 and 3160, and Street Nos. 14, 22 and 24.

THIRDLY.—All that vacant piece or parcel of land situate at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-eight square yards forty-three of a square yard, and bounded as follows:—On the North, South and East by other property of the said purchasers Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the West by the property belonging to the estate of the said Calliandas Kirparam and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, and New No. 2716, Old Survey No, 21, A/24, A/2?, and New Survey No 7240, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3232, and Street No. D 8 and 10.

N.B.—The three plots above described now form one piece of land admeasuring 2,044 square yards or thereabouts, whereon is standing a bungalow with outhouses bearing Municipal D Ward Nos 3231, 3232, 3153, 3258 and 3160, Street Nos. 6 D, 3, 10, 14, 22 and 24, and the said land and bungalow were till recently in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st and 2nd Defendants and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM. KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI.
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, BURMA.

WANTED on the 1st January, 1910, for temporary service in Burma a qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER possessing European or Indian University Medical Degrees or qualifications. The appointment will extend up to 3 years, subject to six months' notice on either side. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 500 per mensem and no allowances besides pay will be given. The appointment is non-pensionable and carries with it no claim to leave allowances. The candidate selected to fill the appointment will be placed in Medical charge of Tharrawaddy District with headquarters at the town of Tharrawaddy, and will not be liable to transfer during the period of his engagement. He will ordinarily be required to spend a portion of every month on tour in the Tharrawaddy District. While in service, he will be subject to rules regarding duties, control and discipline applicable to Civil Surgeons already in the service.

2. Applications with copies of diplomas, certificates and testimonials together with certificate of physical fitness for Government service granted by a Commissioned Medical Officer of Civil Surgeon, should be submitted to the Undersigned not later than the 1st November 1909.

3. Civil Assistant Surgeons already in permanent Government service, may apply through their official superiors for this appointment which is open to them. Should a Civil Assistant Surgeon be selected to fill the appointment, he will be seconded on the establishment of the Province to which he belongs and will be allowed to retain for a period of three years the option to return to the Subordinate Medical Service. During this period he will be regarded as detached on temporary duty, within the meaning of Article 376 of the Civil Service Regulations, and if he returns to the Subordinate Medical Service within three years, his service will count for pension; the pay of his substantive appointment being taken into account under Article 490, Civil Service Regulations in calculating his pension.

*Particular attention is required to the fact that COPIES of certificates, testimonials, etc. are required and not originals. In the event of this warning being disregarded, the undersigned will not be responsible for any loss that may occur. In the event of ORIGINALS of certificates, etc., being required for reference, the applicant concerned will be specially addressed. Should the applicant not receive a reply to his application within a month of its receipt in the office of the undersigned, it should be understood the application has not been favourably considered.

E. H. L. SEPPINGS,
Personal Assistant,
for Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

an26.8.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DICK'S PATENT

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BELTING.
THE BEST BELTS
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Absolutely Unequalled
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "SOFALA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on 13th instant and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to Survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

11th September, 1909.

NOTICE.

FROM the 10th instant and during my absence on leave, I have AUTHORIZED Mr D. OLIVA and Mr. G. TIMOSCI, to SIGN JOINTLY all Cheques and Drafts, and severally all bills of Lading on behalf of this Agency.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the last will and testament of GANGARAM VITHUJI BHUMKAR, late of Bombay, Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor and residing at Doongri, Nowroji Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

VANARSIBAI, widow of GANGARAM VITHUJI BHUMKAR, of Bombay, Khatri Hindu inhabitant, residing at Doongri, Nowroji Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. PANAJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI.
The 8th day of September, 1909.
Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

POONA CLOSED MEETING, FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 13th September, 1909, and 2ND ENTRIES CLOSE, at 7 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 15th September, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 9th September, 1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

ON THURSDAY, the 16 instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and other sundry goods, &c., &c.

1 case prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned.—
1 case damaged American Cotton Manufacture.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. C. Contractor.
5 Mignon Typewriters, together with a lot of spare parts, ribbons, etc.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the firm of Lilachand Aditram, Baburao Ravikarandas, and Maganlal Balakhidas, parties to suit No. 511 of 1909 and all parties concerned.
1583—8609-13—5 cases Victoria Lawns.
—0804—9570—1 case striped dorias.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage, Parcels, &c., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of the Landed Properties situate at Mirza Oil Maker Street and 1st Chinch Bunder Road.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the Undermentioned landed properties firstly and secondly described, on FRIDAY the 1st and SATURDAY the 2nd October, 1909, respectively, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises under instructions of Messrs Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee, Mr. Jiwanbhai Jaganath and at the risk of Rustomji Edaljee Shroff, persuant to the power of Sale vested in the Transfer of mortgage, dated the 14th day of March, 1904.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises, standing thereon, situate lying and being on the South side of Mirza Oil Maker Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub. District of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C. No. 619 and Street No. 51 and 53, admeasuring 112 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by the property of Parsee Dadabhai Palanji, on the north by the said Mirza Oil Maker Street, on the west by the property of Homelybai, daughter of the late Maneckji Jivaji, deceased, and on the south by the property of Narotumdas Haribhai.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land quit and ground rent tenure with messuage, tenement or chawl situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at 1st Chinch Bunder Row, and Chinch Bunder Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1072, 1073 and Street No. 175, 179; 101 and 103 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1240, Collector's New No. 6980, Old Survey No. 96 and New Survey No. 2639, admeasuring about 74 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of Lalji Poosey, on or towards the West by Bhat Bazar, on or towards the North by ladder, leading the Prince's Dock and on or towards the South by Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

THE CONQUERING KILTIES.

Town Hall, Bombay.—Monday, Sept. 20th to 25th. Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30.

40 Sterling Artists.
FULL MILITARY BAND.
Selections—From Classical and Standard Music.
Conductor.—Albert Cook.
Twice commanded by His Majesty King Edward VII.

THE FAMOUS CLAN JOHNSTONE TROUPE of NATIONAL PIPERS AND DANCERS.
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CHAMPION PIPER of THE WORLD.
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A LIEDERTAFEL CHOIR of 16 VOICES in solos, part-songs, etc.

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Stands over 7 feet in height.

MAJOR D. McCORMACK.
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Prices: Reserve, Rupees 5, 4, 3, and Re. 1. Children: Half price.
PLAN: SOUNDY & Co.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

RECITAL.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1909,
6-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Prelude and Fugue in E Minor.........Bach
2. Andante ....Stainer
3. Song............"The Worker".........Gounod
MISS NANCY SHEPHERD.
4. { Andante......... 1 ....Haydn; Meditation...... 2 ....Mailly }
HYMN 24
5. Motett......... "Hear My Prayer" ...Mendelssohn
Soprano Solo, Miss Clara Procter
Chorus ...... The Cathedral Choir
Organ......... Mr. Clement Robinson
6. Voluntary... "The War March of the Priests.........Mendelssohn

During the Singing of the Hymn, a collection will be made.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST.
THE SPARKLING COMEDY,
MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE,
IN 3 ACTS,
IN AID OF THE
GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY
AND THE
SANATORIUM FOR CHILDREN
Under the patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
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Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Manager,

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... "	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownagar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 401. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MARRIED COUPLE.—Want unfurnished ROOM and BATHROOM, with Board, in the Fort or Apollo Bunder, Willing to pay Rs. 120 a month. Reply to "Couple" care of this paper.

MUSIC LESSONS given to children by an Experienced Pianist. Terms moderate. Apply to "Pianoforte," care of this Paper.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 4 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

PARTNER or FINANCIER WANTED, at once, with Rs. 10,000 for a profitable business. Fair return offered. Communicate terms early to "PROFIT," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TYPEWRITING.—Undertaken by an Experienced Typist. Carbon copies carefully and legibly produced. Terms very moderate, on application to "JOPYIST," care of this Paper.

WANTED:—

BOARD and RESIDENCE in the Fort or Apollo Bunder, by a married couple, permanent residents easily pleased. Terms must be moderate. Please communicate with "Resident," care of "Bombay Gazette."

By a European, SITUATION as MANAGER of a shop. Young, healthy, sober and active. Eight years' experience at Home and in India. Also willing to attend customers. Good at dressing show cases and advertising. Kindly reply stating salary offered to "P.G.," care of this Paper.

SMALL FLAT.—Two Bedrooms with Bathrooms, Drawing and Dining Room combined. W. C., Kitchen and Godown. Willing to give reasonable rent if fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and improved sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to "E. W.," care of this Paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co. the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUNG EUROPEAN.—Desires billet. Conversant in Export, Import and Shipping work; good correspondent and organiser: able to control inside and outside staff, good references. Willing to accept Rs. 400 on and agreement. Apply "X. Y. Z." c/o. the "Bombay Gazette."

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.

THE NEW
12-14 H. P.
Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,

7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS FOR THE SEASON.
SECOND-HAND CARS FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

	Rs.
DE DION.—8 H. P. 3 seats...	1,150
Do. —9-10 H. P. 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H. P. 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H. P. 7 seats... ...	3,900
Do. —6 H. P. 3 seats	1,600
Do. —12-14 H. P. 5 seats... ...	2,600
ORLEANS.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats	3,100
Do. —15 H. P. 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats	3,200
Do. —12-16 H. P. 5 seats	4,500
PANHARD.—15 H. P. 5 seats	3,400
De. DION.—9 H. P. 4 seats... ...	2,200
BIANCHI.—25-30 H. P. 5 seats	5,000

REO.—18 H. P. 1907 Pattern, 5 seated, complete with hood, lamps, etc. In exchange for single cylinder De-Dion 1908 pattern, 4 seated or for offers.

WANTED, Two small run about Cars of about 6 H. P.

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

New Horbick Cars from Rs. 5,300.

CARS BOUGHT, SOLD AND VALUED.

Full particulars on application to Mr. WHITE. OF S. R. PILLAI & Co., 7-8 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

OFFER THE FOLLOWING:—

	Rs.
2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	3,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 22-8 complete
FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 15-8 Do.
FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 10-8 Do.

Latest Fashion Details
Experienced Cutter Employed.
Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms, To
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, being a Public Holiday, our Weekly Sale of carriages, horses, etc., will take place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, sofas, easychairs, almiras, iron safes, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
The property of Rev. Mr. Biscoe:—
1 rubber-tyred victoria.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, next to the Pabani Villa of Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim in Mr. Karaka's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood and mahogany, plain and carved dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Devji Canji and others, such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, and dumbwaiter, marble-topped pier and round tables, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, carved pier tables and partition screen, new designed cabinets, wall brackets and corner cabinets, large size oil paintings, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose, harmonium, revolving top office table with master key, book cases, lady's writing table, iron and teak single and double bedsteads, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, cheval glass, single and double mirror door almiras, chest of drawers, fancy table ornaments, and flower cases, boy's bicycle and baba ghary, windproof lamps, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, large size musical box, gas chandeliers, Persian carpets, motor car in working order, etc., the property of Mrs. H. A. Wadia and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 786 of 1909.
Laljee Thakersy & Co.
V/s.
Tricumdas Dwarkadas and others.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of very valuable Furniture, Full sized Billiard Table, Brussel's Carpets, English Clocks, Silverware, Chubb's safes, Electric Fans and Lights, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Hornby Road, Fort, next to English Hotel, the very valuable teakwood and blackwood drawingroom, bedroom and office room furniture, made to order by Wimbridge, Roberts, Breslaur, Devji Canji and others, full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, electric lamp complete, very rich Brussel's carpets, Chubb's safes on stands, English clocks by James McCabe, and other makers, silver ware, swords, guns, bicycles, etc.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 17th Inst. at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Gymkhana Chambers, opposite Bombay Gymkhana, Wandby Road, Fort, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood, diningroom and bedroom furniture by Robert, Ahmed, Devji and others, glassware, crockeryware by Treacher, windproof lamps, door curtains, etc., the property of A. Pincent, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Baptist Church, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Church premises at Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), teakwood substantial benches made in G. I. P. workshop large, pulpit, and platform, coir matting about 3,000 sq. feet, almiras, tables, chairs, gas fittings etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF Valuable Gold, Pearl, and Diamond Jewellery.

Under the instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, the following valuable ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Nathoobhai Nanabhai:—

Gold rings, ear ornaments called Bugdis, set with pearls, pearl ear ornaments, called Lawingis, ear-rings with pearls, nose ornaments, called Nakhli, gold ring set with diamond, one tiger nail child's neck ornament set with pearls, rubies and diamonds, one big pearl nose ring containing 21 pearls, diamonds, rubies, etc, ear ornaments, set with small and large pearls, necklace of pearls, emeralds and rubies, ear ornaments, set with diamonds, gold ear-rings, set with brilliants and rubies, bundles, containing pearls and other valuable ornaments, set with precious stones.

The above will be on view 2 days before the day of sale. Cash will be required at the time of Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of landed property at Thana, advertised to take place TO-MORROW, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

On FRIDAY, the 1st October next, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Medows Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, also open carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arms and without arms chairs large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, glass door book presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and washhand tables, Chesterfield sofas, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes presses, rich curtains, table, hanging, wall and lamps by Ditmar, rich Persian's and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. Stuart Milne, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Salemahomed Cassum Nanji.

S. C. N. Bombay.—3828 3838—36 Delphia Filters.
No. 10—I.
108 do. 10—II.
108 do. 19—III.
36 do. 10—IV.
18 do. 20—58. and 18.
18 do. 57—19—17.

On account of the concerned—
1 Hammond typewriter.
One glass door show case, teak and blackwood bedsteads, sofas, etc.
6 cases railway tickets.
4 cases sodawater sparklets.
6 American antique clock, hour and half hour striking.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1909.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Patella 3,501 tons, Captain J R Nasbet sailed on Sunday for Colombo via Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Blue Cross, 1,959 tons, Captain J Storm, will sail to-day for Mostyn Deep, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Seirstad, 617 tons, Captain A Larson, sailed on Sunday for Bankok, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Company's mail steamer Caledonia, 3,529 tons, Captain W Hayward, sailed on Saturday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons Captain W T Stewart arrived in harbour on Saturday from Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 206 deck passengers.

THE steamer Oronsay, 2,415 tons, Captain W R Anderson, sailed on Sunday for Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Nerbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain A J Cole, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta etc., with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE steamer Arabistan, 1,819 tons, Captain J Edmondson, sailed on Sunday for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Elysia Homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 10th instant, and the Anchor Line steamer Olympia is due to arrive here on the morning of the 14th instant, and will go into Anchor Line shed, Victoria dock at about 10 o'clock to land the following passengers:—Capt Daldy, Mr F Dixon, Mrs Dixon, Mrs D L Manby, Mr J Paterson, Capt W A M Temple, and Mr T Coss.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Mohamadi, 1,251 tons, Captain P H Gore, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, etc., with a general cargo and 177 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain M W Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, etc., with a general cargo, 120 horses and 1 cabin and 110 deck passengers.

THE steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain H F Hill, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,785 tons, Captain R S Miller, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool, with a general carge and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.........Capt F G Bird..............R Navy
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Huddleston...R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin... ...Comdr F. Dobson......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour...... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 11.

Africa. ....1302 Chappel..................M M & Co
Ayuthia ....694 Curtis.........F F Campbell & Co
Britannia......1969 Halse ....Bo & H S N Co
Badrie.........1613...Collinsono ......Jeddah ......15-9... G Jeewajee & Co
Glenedon............3018 Graham ...
Hermiston......2926 Bain............W & A Graham & Co
Himalaya ......3700 Specia ...Shanghai 15-9...P & O Co
Naseri...911 LeMiere...P Gulf...12-9......B & P S N Co
Persia......4198 Haughton...London......25-9 P & O Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb ....B & P S N Co
Faiz...............1445 ....Bo & H S N Co
Strathendrick...2813...Stewart ....K Nixon & Co
Strathairly......... 2783 McMahon ....W & A G & Co
Shah Navaz......2522.....Denison ....B & H S N Co
Waroonga...1609 Johnson...Karachi...P Gulf M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Colquhoun	5760	Summer	M Goa	20 9	J F & Co
C & R Rydal Hall	2139	Deaton	Manchester	23-9	K Nixon & Co
D & E Fakhri	2155	Revill	Mauritius	18-9	B & H S N Co
F Upada	513	Fakeera	Karachi	11-9	Bo S N Co
G Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	E A Ports	17-9	B & P S N Co
H Somali	1615	Greiwe	Z'bar	17-9	A Strandes
N King Robert	2514	Rattray	Philadelphia	14-9	R A Willis
O Blue Cross	1959	Storm	Mostyn Deep	12-9	R A Millis
P Weissenfels	2570	Reimirs	K'chi	21-9	W & A G & Co
Q Glenelg	2669	Hart	N F	14-9	K Nixon & Co

H W P D

Courland......760 Ebrahim...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveris............553 Mahomed.........B Nagar......11-9 Bo S N Co Ld

Offside G

Hoseince ...994 Jourdon ...Jeddah 16-9...B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Itinda...3398 Swanson......N F......18-9 M M & Co
3 Lombardia...3323 Fileti Genoa 15-9 F & R S N Co
8 Daldarch...3031 Pearson ....Antwerp ......14-9 J Finlay & Co Ld
9 Quiloa...4942 Anderson...Calcutta 11-9 M M & Co
15 Hindoo............3156 Groves............K'chi ...18-9 J Finlay & Co Ld

M W D D

Ischia ....2481 Belsito ....Hongkong 17-9 Florio & R S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Upada s	Stewart	Tuticorin, Aug 28
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Sept 9
	Mohamadi s	Gore	Durban, Aug 13
12	Dwarka s	Moxon	Busreh, Sept 4
	City of Calcutta s	Miller	Liverpool, Aug 19
	Alavi s	Hill	Calcutta, Aug 28

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Caledonia s	Hayward	London
12	Arabistan s	Edmundson	Antwerp, &c
	Seirstad s	Larsen	Bankok
	Oronsay s	Anderson	Hamburg, &c
	Patella s	Nasbet	Colombo
	Nerbudda s	Cole	Calcutta

The steamer Blue Cross, Captain Storm, obtained portclearance on Saturday for Mostyn Deeps.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
30	Braziliana	Calcutta
Sept.		
3	Clan Ross	Galle
6	Lichtenfels	Antwerp
7	Pentakota	Rangoon
7	Palamcotta	Negapatam
8	Taroba	Straits
9	Clan Matheson	Liverpool

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 11.

FOR GOTTUNBURG.

Hindoo s—65 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji & Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Daldorch s—180 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts castorseed and 2 000 cwts rapeseed Shaw Wallce and & Co; 30 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 600 cwts mustardseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed Volkort Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Lombardia s—1,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Lombardia s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace & Co.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the month ending 30th June, 1909, amounted to Rs 60,126, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 10,600. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June, were Rs. 6,16,641, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 48,478.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON. 10TH SEPT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 11TH SEPT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 3/4		1/16
3 do. Rentes	98 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97 3/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Govt Securities	62 3/4		1/16
*Bar Silver in London	23 13/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16	1/16	
Silver in New York	51 5/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin	20·42		1/2
do. do. do. New York	4·86 1/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight	1 1/2	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 3/8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8	unchgd	
do 7-day Market Loans	1	unchgd	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/10 3/8	unchgd	

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt £1,00,000
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 16,20,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Mails.—The Bombay Mail of 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Firm.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 230,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 60,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—
Spots ... ... Moderate demand, steady.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 12,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... .
Imports 5,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·83—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 7-8 unchgd.
*Called 3,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·53 —08	6·51 —09	6·51 —09	6·51 —09

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·52 —09	6·53 —08	6·53 —09	6·53 —09	6·53 —09

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 36,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 30,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 4,000 „
Spot Cotton—12·75+10

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·32+04 } Advanced early on improved financial conditions and Wall Street demand and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. Dec. 12·36+01

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—12 7-16—1-16
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·27+04
Do. do. Dec. 12·32+01

Cotton Stock in London ... ... 12,870 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 154,000 „
Do. Exports to Great Britain 9,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent 35,000 „
Do. do. to Japan ... ... nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 280,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports 95,000 „

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our Circular is rather bullish and damage is serious.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39—Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—36 1-2 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Steady.
Barletto Russa 62 lbs.—33 3-3 Afloat—Sellers—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore—40 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.
Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 47 1-4—Sept.-October—Dunkirk—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4 unchgd.
Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 8s. 2d.—Value.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales closed to-day active. Sold 1,012,000.
Goat skins Madras prime unchanged.
Goat skins Madras fair 1d. higher.
Goat skins Madras ordinary... }
Goat skins Bombay good ...... } 1d. to 2d. higher.
Goat skins Bombay fair ...... }
Goat skins Bombay ordinary... }

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [11TH SEPT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs	Rs. 52,500	Port Said	National Bank
15 Cases Sovs half Sovs	3,765	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	456		
Dollars	19,080		
Rupees	1,516		
22 Packages Sovs	65,385	do	do
Gold Coins	5,841		
Dollars	15,512		
Rupees	7,219		
122 Bars Silver	2,28,992	London	International Bank
2 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs	4,102	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	9,511		

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The market opened steady at about yesterday's closing rates. There has been a good enquiry by exporters for most styles, and a fairly large business has been put through, as sellers are generally meeting the demand. Closing rates are as under the market being somewhat irregular.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	282	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	268	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	252	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	244	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	240/1	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti	240/1	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia	226	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	220	„ „
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	227	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	219	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	227	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	241	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	204	Jan. 1910.

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... nil

Future Delivery Prices:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·57 +04	6·55 +04	6·55 +04	6·55 +04

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
6·56 +04	6·57 +04	6·57 +04	6·57 +04	6·57 +04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—
The market is firm with a fair demand.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 10 0 B. T.
Sept.-Oct. ... Rs. 9 1 0 R. T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is steadier with a better enquiry.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Kutni ...Rs. 6 12 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujrat ... „ 7 5 0 „
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 7 2 0 „
Brown Delhi, April-May ... „ 7 2 6 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 43 0 0 Nov.-Dec.
White Khandeish... „ 48 0 0 Oct.-November
Tone—Steadier.

Poppyseed:—
September... ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Tone.—Steady.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 23 12 0
Sept.-Oct. ... ... Rs. 6 14 6 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—
Ready... ... — ... Rs. 23 12 0
Tone—Steadier.

Mowraseed:—
Sept.-Oct.... ... ... Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.
Tone—firm.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote:—
White Delhi, Sept. ... ... Rs. 6 1 0 R.T.
White-Delhi, April-May ... „ 5 5 0 „
White Pessi, 85 p.c. Sept. ... „ 5 13 6 „

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	602 bales.
Wheat	2,014 cwts.
Linseed	1,426 „
Rapeseed	579 „
Gingellyseed	285 „
Poppyseed	591 „
Groundnuts	373 „
Castorseed	5,367 „
Rice	2,104 „
Myrabollams	487 „
Cottonseed	3,644 „
Mowraseed	1,133 „
Gram	452 „
Jowar	43 „
Maize	nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 13/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	98 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	62 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 3/4		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4		1/16
Do. in New York	51 1/2		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·42 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st Apl.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 1/2	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz)	77/10 3/8	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England for £2,00,000 Egypt.
*Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots ... ... Fair demand, steady.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.*
Sold on Speculation and for Export 2,000 „
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·88+05
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 9 7-8 unchgd.
Sales increased yesterday by 6,000 bales.
* 2,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·60 +07	6·57 +06	6·57 +06	6·57 +06	6·58 +06

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·58 +05	6·58 +05	6·58 +05	6·58 +05

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...26,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 6,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ...10,000 „
Spot Cotton—12·85—10

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·29—03 } Advanced early on bullish week-end figures and declined later owing to expected increase in the movement.
Do. do. Dec. 12·29—07

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—12 3-8—1-16
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·15—12
Do. do. Dec. 12·20—12
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply 1,690,000
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian 101,000
„ Quantity in Sight 270,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	83,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	1,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	2,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	69,000 „
„	Actual Exports	6,000 „
„	Week's Imports	19,000 „
„	Stock	781,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	700 „
„	Sold on Speculation	......
„	Sold for Exportation	100 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,100 „
„	Actual Exports	200 „
„	Week's Imports	1,000 „
„	Stocks	6,000 „
Afloat American		10,000 „
„	Indian	13,000 „

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi—39 1-4—Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletto Russa 62½lbs.—35 1-2 Afloat—Sellers—Firm

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 1-8 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—43 1-2 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 40 1-2—Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Buyers.
Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 53 1-2—Sept.-October—Havre—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber—8s. 3d.—Value.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 7th Sept., 1909, as compared with the statement of 31st Aug. 1909:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 31. Rs. a. p.	Sept. 7. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,68,00,000 0 0	1,68,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,45,54,264 7 9	1,58,23,393 4 8
Other Deposits, &c	19,36,05,969 5 0	18,81,41,489 2 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,12,347 0 2	7,49,163 6 3
Sundries	12,45,036 13 2	12,38,217 7 0
Rs ..	24,70,17,617 10 1	24,27,52,263 4 0
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,78,41,884 0 0	2,66,47,854 0 0
other authorized Investments	63,00,598 0 0	69,16,390 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,60,35,588 10 9	3,60,00,904 9 2
Accounts of Credit do	4,21,32,656 4 10	4,17,13,051 4 0
Bills discounted, &c	2,48,74,651 3 1	2,48,42,094 3 4
Balances with other Banks	34,42,668 9 5	36,74,542 6 1
Bullion	3,830 12 0	3,830 12 0
Dead Stock	20,36,486 8 5	20,50,394 11 10
Stamps	14,424 7 8	14,238 14 0
Sundries	2,68,580 1 4	2,51,146 15 6
	14,24,51,318 9 6	14,21,14,447 11 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office.. } Cash, &c., at Branches }	10,45,66,299 0 7	10,06,37,815 8 1
	24,70,17,617 10 1	24,27,52,263 4 0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,98,052	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	17,67,180	Increase.
Other Deposits	54,64,480	Decrease.
Post Bills	63,184	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,78,288	Decrease.
Loans	34,634	do.
Accounts of Credit	4,19,605	do.
Mercantile Bills	4,67,443	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	66,04,551	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	26,76,067	Increase.

Percentage 48·86.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The two disturbances affecting the extreme North, have decreased in intensity and will probably cease to affect the weather to-day. Rainfall was only local in Kashmir and the Punjab. Yesterday disturbed conditions in the Bay have caused moderately to heavy rain on the Coast of Lower Burma, but as pressure distribution is such that winds from the Arabian Sea are unable to pass across India into the Bay. Development of storm is being retarded. There has been nearly general rain in Eastern Bengal, and local rain in Assam, South Bengal, and the South Peninsula. Mergui had two inches; Tavoy and Moulmein, four; Diamond Island, two; Dinajpore and Bogra, one.

The temperature was again low yesterday in Kashmir, the Punjab and Rajputana, in which areas humidity was high this morning.

Forecast.—There is likely to be little change in the distribution of rainfall, but further decrease in the amount is probable in Kashmir and the Punjab.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

The rainfall has ceased in North-Western India and with the exception of fall at Meerut, rain is reported only from the East of line drawn from Goa to Darjeeling. In latter area, however, rainfall has been fairly general, and moderately heavy, especially in Burma and the South of Peninsular. Moulmein reports six inches of rain; Diamond Island, three; Kyankpyu, four; Chittagong and Meerut, one and a half;. Coconada, Mercara, Salem, Madura, Cochin, one; Negapatam, three.

Forecast.—The rainfall is likely to increase in North-East India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered	80·02	75·64	87·52	62·38
Sunday, 12th Sept.	0·62	0·65	0·82	0·25
Total	80·64	76·29	88·34	62·63
Same date last year	66·18	62·91	62·40	47·32

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 12.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·43	75·7	89·87	58·51

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen; Lahore has had 0·27", Sirsa 0·23" and Delhi 0·39". Skies are clear in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab but moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect, the deficiency in the central districts continuing large; night temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess over the greater portion of Rajputana but equal to the average elsewhere there and in Sind. Day temperature remains in defect; night temperature is also in defect at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in west Central India and north Gujarat; the minimum is nearly normal over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0·41" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0·77" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the Punjab and the southern half of the division and the Coromandel Coast. Nearly general rain has fallen on the West Coast between Karwar and Cochin. Cloud has decreased in the central parts of the country. Winds are north-westerly in the Deccan.

Local rain is probable in Malabar and the Deccan with the exception of the extreme northern districts. A few falls may occur in the east Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PHILLIPS—WOMACK—Sept. 11, at the Church of the Holy Name, Bombay, by the Revd. Fr. J. B. Stein, S. J., George to Evelyn, eldest daughter of T. V. H. Davison, Esq. M. I. C. E., Surveyor of Tetbury (Glos.) (English papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRICHTON—September 9, at Madras, the wife of A Crichton, National Bank of India, Ld., of a son.

DEATH.

HANNAH—September 7, at Markapur, the Rev. John B. Hannah, American Baptist Mission.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year Day, Yez. 1279 year.
Bank Holiday.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches: "A" Team vs. Ahmednagar home; "B" team vs. Government Telegraphs, away.
Meeting of creditors of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, in the office of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, 109 Medows Street, 3 p.m.

Maxim: "Confidence is the companion of success."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, September 14.—Meeting in the Town Hall about the treatment of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal, 5-40 p.m. Golf, Blackwath Gold Challenge Medal and Handicap. Y.M.C.A. Glee Club Concert, 9-30 p.m.
Wednesday, September 15.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, 3 p.m.
Thursday, September 16.—Cricket: Triangular Match—Europeans vs. Hindus. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

DEATH OF A HUZOOR DEPUTY.—The death is announced of Rao Bahadur Narayen Bhikajee Joglekar, an old Government pensioner, which took place at Poona last week. The deceased was "Karbhari" for many years of Aundh State, and had worked as Huzoor Deputy.

NEW EDITOR OF THE "PARSI PRAKASH."—It was resolved some time ago that the fund raised with a view to perpetuate, the name of Khan Bahadur Bomonji Byramji Patel, the well-known Editor of the "Parsi Prakash," should be utilised in continuing that valuable publication. The Committee of the Parsi Punchayet Trust Funds, to whom the Bomonji Patel memorial fund has been entrusted, appointed Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster as the future Editor of the "Parsi Prakash." Mr. Paymaster has already taken up his work in a short space of time with a zeal and energy which do him great credit.

MATUNGA SARVAJANIK FREE DISPENSARY.—This dispensary was opened near G. I. P. Railway Matunga station from the 1st of August. It is in charge of a qualified medical man. Any person is treated at this dispensary irrespective of caste, creed or sex. During one month from its start 540 patients were treated, of these 540 patients Hindus numbered 481, Mahomedans 26, Christians 32, Parsi 1. The average daily attendance was 50. Advantage of this dispensary was taken not by the residence of Matunga alone, but persons living as far as Borivli, Chembur, Ghatkuper, Vikhroli etc., etc., also got relief. The dispensary is conducted through the benevolence of the residents of Matunga who contribute something according to their ability every month towards the expenses of the drugs and the establishment. Moreover a charity box is kept in the dispensary wherein anybody not willing to receive medicine entirely free of charge may put any money according to his or her inclination.

MR. POLAK AT THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—A Concert of Hindustani music was given and a reception in honour of Mr. Henry Polak, the Transvaal delegate to Bombay, was held on Thursday evening last in the hall of the "Gayen Utejak Mandali" or Native Philharmonic Society at Tardeo. Besides the members of the Society, a number of guests had been invited to the Concert, which was got up by the Committee at the expressed wish of Mr. Polak to hear Hindustani music. Mr. Jehangir B. Petit introduced Mr Polak to those present, after which Ustad Nazir Khan, the teacher of music at the Society, opened the Concert. This was followed by a song specially composed by Mr. Pheroz Rustamji Batlivalla in praise of Mr. Polak's disinterested services on behalf of the Transvaal Indians. Several members of the Society took part in the Concert, Mr. Polak, in making his acknowledgments, said he was prepared to make every sacrifice on behalf of the Indians in the Transvaal, and if necessary, even to give his life in their interest. The proceedings closed with light refreshments.

THE LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.—The following is a Resolution of the Managing Committee of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay, dated 3rd September:—"On behalf of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay, the Managing Committee expresses and records its high appreciation of the value of Mr. K. R. Cama's life nobly spent, up to the very last moment, in the service of humanity in general and of the Zoroastrian community in particular. He has left behind him a worthy example to his co-religionists and the other communities of this city by his high sense of duty and active work for the good of others, his studiousness and his insatiable thirst for knowledge and expeience from whatever source they could be derived, his patience and perseverance, his tolerance and the great moral courage of his opinions, in short by his pure, energetic and useful life. In joining the Theosophical Society despite difference of opinion on some of the cardinal principles propounded in Theosophical literature, the venerable gentleman afforded convincing proof of the non-dogmatic and unsectarian character of the Society. His connection with the Theosopical Society and the Blavatsky Lodge, though short, was most cordial, sympathetic and useful, and the Blavatsky Lodge considered it an honour to have a gentleman of his position and character on its roll. The Lodge expresses its deep sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Cama on his demise and hopes that it will be a consolation to them that he has passed on to a higher and better life, and that the fragrance of his good thoughts, words and deeds and the inspiration of his noble example are, and will long remain with us, as powerful influences for good. The President and Secretary of the Lodge be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to his eldest son Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

HIGH COURT.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Sentence of Transportation for Life.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. RUDVAVA KOM RAMANGONDA AND FOUR OTHERS.

For the Crown:—Mr. G. S. Rao, the Government Pleader.

For the Accused:—Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar, for first accused; Mr. T. R. Desai for second accused; and Mr. P. M. Vinekar for accused Nos. 3 and 4.

This was a reference made by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum. In this case, the accused Nos. 2 to 4 were charged with and convicted of the offence of murder and No. 1 with abetment thereof. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty but the Sessions Judge disagreed with them and made this reference.

The story of the prosecution was that accused Nos. 1 and 2, instigated the other accused to commit this murder and engaged in a conspiracy to have it committed. It was alleged that the accused No. 2 was present at the commission of the offence, while accused Nos. 3 and 4 were alleged to have actually inflicted the injuries, which led to the death of the deceased. The murder was committed in front of a temple. There was evidence of motive against all the accused, the deceased having had quarrels with all of them. The deceased Basangonda was struck with a sickle and an axe. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in delivering the judgment said that the case against the accused Nos. 3 and 4 rested, according to the argument of the Government Pleader, on the evidence of four witnesses, on the confession of the accused before a Third Class Magistrate and on their verdict. Of the witnesses one stated that he had seen the accused committing the murder. As to the confessions, though they had been restricted, his Lordship did not see any reason to regard them otherwise than as voluntary and substantially true. There was the fact proved beyond all doubt that soon after the murder the accused Nos. 3 and 4 absconded and were hiding and starving for some days until they were found out under circumstances which showed that they were concealing themselves. His Lordship said that accused Nos. 3 and 4 must be convicted of the offence of murder. The evidence against accused No. 1 consisted of her statement and the deposition of Hafiza. The evidence of the latter was of an unsatisfactory character. On a careful consideration of the evidence, his Lordship said that he could not say that the verdict of a majority of the jury who found the first accused not guilty was under the circumstances unreasonable and not justified by the evidence and unprobabilities of the case. The result was that accused Nos. 1 and 2 were acquitted and discharged, while accused Nos. 3 and 4 were convicted of the offence of murder and sentenced to transportation for life. In conclusion, his Lordship said:—"I think I ought to point out to the learned Judge the unjudicial character of the following remark in his reference. He said 'The jury consisted of four Brahmins and one Christian; as I would expect there was a majority of four to one in favour of acquittal.'" Such remarks reflecting on jurors on account of their religion ought never to be made in a judicial document whether it be a judgment or a reference. Jurors, whether they be Brahmins or Christians, are in the trial of a case discharging a duty as much as the Judge and they are entitled to the same consideration that is due to the latter."

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE partial stoppage which commenced last week of several of the Bombay cotton mills is an aspect of trade which is likely to grow worse before an improvement can be looked for. In one sense it may have a momentary advantage as the stocks of both yarn and cloth have been abnormally high in almost all the markets of this country, and prices have fallen in consequence. It is likely, therefore, that the short-time movement in Bombay will enable these stocks to be cleared and prices to revive. From another point of view, however, the shortage of raw material, which is the real cause of the trouble, will not be welcomed in many quarters; yet judging from the latest figures that have reached us, there does not seem to be any easy way out of the difficulty; nor is it in India alone that a short-time movement has become necessary. The Indian cotton crop last year was a short one; and, as the preliminary cotton crop forecast published in our issue of August 19th (page 221) shows, the total area at present reported is 12,356,000 acres as against 11,904,000 acres (revised figures) at the same date last year. This gives a net increase of nearly 4 per cent. in acreage. It is too early yet to make any attempt to estimate the probable outturn, but the condition of the crop is said to be generally good or fair, except in parts of Bombay. The appended statement, however, shows the exports of raw cotton by sea from India during the past five years, and this furnish some clue to the probable exports this season to those who may care to make a forecast on their own account:—

Years.	Cwt.	Rs.
1904-05	5,657,743	17,43,46,872
1905-06	7,399,534	21,34,15,195
1906-07	7,400,839	21,97,84,609
1907-08	8,562,024	25,70,25,196
1908-09	6,798,411	19,76,84,968

These figures do not, of course, cover the whole of the Indian cotton crop; about two-thirds of the cotton grown in India is consumed in the mills and looms of this country.

It is a generally accepted axiom that the condition of the cotton industry in any given year depends almost entirely on the sufficiency or otherwise of the American crop of raw cotton. According to the official figures published in the United States, the American crop this year is likely to be a short one and prices are expected to rule high. Dear cotton in America will most likely mean dear cotton in other cetton-producing countries. But there appears to be a few important cotton concerns in the United States who are not prepared to admit that the United States cotton crop is likely to be particularly short or that prices are likely to rule unduly high. In this matter, however, the official figures are likely to carry the most weight with the trade; and those dealing with the American crop, as on June 4th, estimated a decrease of 4·4 per cent. and gave the average condition of the crop as 81·1 against 79·7 last year, 70·5 in 1907 and 84·6 in 1906. These figures were considered bad enough by the majority of dealers; but on July 2nd the United States Department of Agriculture issued a revised estimate reducing the average condition to 74·6. A scene of extraordinary excitement followed, the market being described as one of the wildest that has been seen for many years, and the price of cotton rose 55 points. Since then matters have not improved. On August 2nd, the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture further reduced the general average condition to 71·9, with the result that prices rushed still further upward and the trade agitation increased.

According to one account the American crop is not expected to exceed 12·5 million bales; while, according to another, the world's annual consumption is about 17·5 million bales. The world's consumption of cotton, it is estimated, increases at the rate of about half a million bales per annum; and to meet this growth, there has been a large increase in the number of spindles in practically all countries, more particularly in Europe and America, where the number has advanced during the past twenty years (1888-89 to 1908-09) from 81,675,000 to 118,352,000—a gain of 45 per cent. During the same period the gain in consumption has been about 73 per cent. but this is accounted for by the superiority of the new machinery now being employed.

The fact seems to be that there is not enough of raw cotton at popular prices just now to keep either Indian or foreign cotton machinery going at full pressure. It is not unlikely, however, that the expected deficit in the American supply of raw material may to some extent be compensated by increased yields in Brazil, Peru, the West Indies and Colonial possessions; but as a set-off against these, it is to be remembered that the Egyptian crop this year is also a short one. Nevertheless, it is believed that, with the stocks of raw cotton held over from last season, there will be sufficient cotton to go round, though not perhaps at a price as low as mill-owners would desire.—"Indian Trade Journal."

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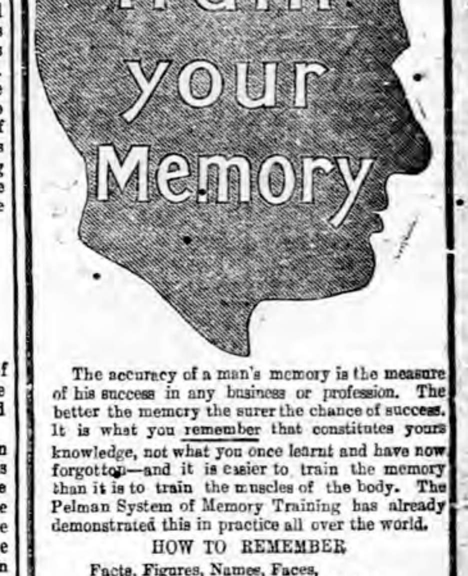
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MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1909.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

ATTENTION to the public health implies in England an enormous amount of work for the officials in charge of the elaborate network set to catch those who tamper with the food-supply. That the crimes detected are far more numerous than the criminals goes without saying, and yet the sub-department dealing with the question of the purity or otherwise of food, busy though it has been, does not report many startling cases of adulteration. This shows that purveyors and manufacturers have been either fairly virtuous, or have practised prudence in a marked degree, or that the watchfulness of this department has acted as a useful deterrent to the man inclined to injure his neighbour's health for reasons of profit or malice prepense. Dr. G. S. Buchanan was entrusted with the direction of a sub-department of the Medical Branch of the Local Government Board, which has to advise on matters contravening the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and has to consider all questions connected with the adulteration, of food sent on to the Board by public analysts or other persons interested in such vital affairs. The department has, besides, to find out exactly what the food ought to be, and the properties of the mixtures commonly used to adulterate it. It cannot be denied that all this makes a round of duty large enough to occupy the days of many active and well-informed workers, but the Board would like to extend its scope until it included careful inquiry into the position of the consumer, manufacturer, importer and retailer of foods that have been adversely reported on, for the absence of authorative data in regard to these individuals offers many obstacles to the elimination of food risks for the confiding public.

Two years have elapsed since the formation of the department, and the Report for 1906-08 is now published and makes interesting reading. In the summer-time, tartaric acid plays a large part in the preparation of beverages which are freely sold and as freely drunk without reservation or guarantee of any sort. Careful examination of this acid showed an undue amount of lead and arsenic in it, as well as in the citric acid and cream of tartar imported from abroad for sale in the somewhat more innocent British market. If any manufacturer wants to adulterate these acids he may as well remember that he can legally add only one-seventh of a grain of lead or one-hundredth of a grain of arsenic to a pound of acid. The trader who exceeds these modest quantities may get himself into trouble with the authorities and will make the consumer suffer. Dr. Hamill, who is at work in this sub-department, looked into the quality of the vinegar sold to an unsuspecting public, and found that acetic acid, diluted, coloured and flavoured, is made to do commercial duty for common honest table vinegar, with considerable profit to the wily manufacturer, but not with the best results to the interior economy of the consumer. The true old-fashioned vinegar is made by brewing "worts" from malt and from other things of a harmless kind. In some specimens analysed, even sulphuric acid was found. It is satisfactory to know that copies of Dr. Hamill's report have been circulated, and have found favour with the purveyors of sound vinegar. It is to be hoped that the publication of his conclusions will prove to the makers of fraudulent vinegar—of which be it said, there is an enormous sale in India—that the Medical Branch of the Local Government Board has an eye on them and will detect and punish their little games. One of the worst lapses found out by the sub-department was the employment of "preservatives" which arrest decomposition in some of the most important of our foods, such as milk and meat. "Formaldehyde" is one of the most patent of these, and used with a degree of confidence that must work wonders not only in food but in those who partake of it. Dealers in meat and in all perishable foods are offered preparations of this formidable preservative: the household safe is provided with an arrangement for fumigating its contents with formalin, the holds of vessels bringing chilled meat from abroad can be "sweetened" by the same means. The temptation to the retailer to conceal by its help the decomposition which threatens to reduce his profits is no doubt found irresistible, for the traders in formaldehyde preparations dwell in their delicately-worded circulars on the power it possesses to arrest decay, even to convert bad into good, and praise its non-poisonous qualities. That vendors succumb to these convincing tracts is proved by a quotation from the testimonial of a provision merchant, stating that formalin had, in his hands, made saleable what was previously unfit for food. It is not to be wondered at if after such "treatment" we read of outbreaks of ptomaine poisoning from time to time.

Examination shows that formaldehyde not only preserves the food that is intended to nourish the human subject, but when consumed, the preservative retards the process of digestion. It does even worse, for it combines with protein to form a compound that is still less digestible than the original substance. In 1901 so much evil had been discovered about formaldehyde, that the Committee on Preservatives, sitting that year, recommended that its use should be prohibited, but apparently without success. Some beef from Argentine, of the chilled variety, taken out of the hold of a vessel in London recently, was found to be impregnated to a considerable depth with formaldehyde, presumably through the fumigation of the cargo with that preservative. For household safes this fumigation plan is in high favour, although the danger there is still greater, for the quantities of meat being small would surely be penetrated through and through by this active disinfectant. The risk attending the consumption by children of milk preserved by it is too serious for contemplation. It will not be easy to induce purveyors of meat, milk and such perishable wares to suffer the loss that decay of their provisions entails in preference to preserving them at the cost of the health of their customers. The ignorant trader jumps at the preservatives offered to him far more readily than the trout rises to the tempting fly held over the stream, so that it is well that the Medical Department, through its active subordinates, should keep an observant and intelligent eye on the scientific inventions that can be too cunningly applied, very often resulting in the total destruction of the digestion of the unhappy consumer. "What is one man's meat is another man's poison" takes on a new and more baneful meaning than it bore in the simple old proverb-making days.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER ATLAS OF INDIA.

THE "Imperial Gazetteer of India" has just been completed by the issue of the twenty-sixth and final volume of the series containing the atlas. This atlas forms a very useful and necessary supplement to the "Gazetteer," and it does much credit to Mr. James Cotton, who has been throughout the editor in England of the series, as well as to Sir William Meyer who was for some time the editor in India. The maps are all beautiful specimens of cartography engraved at the well known Edinburgh Geographical Institute under the supervision of Mr. I. G. Bartholomew, and the whole volume is printed with even more than its usual care and taste by the Oxford Clarendon Press. The Government of India have done well to allow this volume to be sold separately for a modest price, for the number will be large of those who would like to possess this atlas, but who would not like to go in for the entire "Gazetteer" of so many volumes. It will hold its place for many years to come as a very useful adjunct not only to this voluminous "Gazetteer" for which it is expressly intended, but to all geographical and statistical works in this country which are steadily increasing in number every year. The idea of adding an atlas of India to the preceding two editions of this "Gazetteer," it is curious did not strike the late Sir William Hunter, the gifted editor of both. Cartography had not advanced so much as now in the early eighties of the last century when Hunter produced his editions, and an atlas similar to the present would have cost a large sum and could not, therefore, be offered to the public at the present low price. Twelve or fifteen years later appeared an attempt at such an atlas from the house of Messrs. Keith Johnston, famous for its maps, edited by Hunter himself. It was useful in its way but rather meagre and slight, containing only some fourteen maps of various provinces. It was completely thrown into the shade by a volume published by the firm of Constable, called the "Hand Atlas of India," and produced in a style rivalling that of the best German "hand atlas" of Sprunner of the Droysen. It consisted of sixty maps and plans and was really the first worthy atlas of India. Mr. Bartholomew was responsible for it and it reflected great credit on his skill and care.

The new publication contains four maps more than the other, viz., sixty-four, and their size is also larger, though not inconveniently so, as they all go into an ordinary octave volume ranging with the other volumes of the "Gazetteer." Of the sixty-four, twenty maps are devoted to the provinces and neighbouring countries like Nepal and Afghanistan. These provincial maps have been given also in the body of the "Gazetteer" where the provinces and countries to which they refer have been treated; so that we have duplicates of them here. Some of these maps are very important, as they are first of their kind in such an handy atlas. Lord Curzon, during the latter part of his eventful rule changed the map of India, of course in a quite different sense from that in which the phrase was used of Lord Dalhousie. The latter masterful ruler changed the colour of many parts of the map of India from yellow into red, thus partially fulfilling the shrewd prophecy of our one-eyed ally, Ranjit Singh, that "everything will be coloured red" when he was shown the coloured map of the country nearly a century ago. Lord Curzon annexed no Native States or new countries; but he changed the old time-honoured boundaries of some Provinces and re-christened another. So here we have the shrunken map of the old shorn-Punjab and another of what might be called the new Punjab, the Frontier Province grown spacious on the spoils of its old neighbour. We also find a fine map of Eastern Bengal that "direful spring of woes unnumbered" which await the rise of a Bengali Homer to sing and immortalize to all posterity. The North-Western Provinces have disappeared in name at least and we find the United Provinces in their stead. Berar is coloured red, but not so deep a red yet as our others provinces. Plans of twelve cities are given, a useful feature borrowed from Constable's atlas, though the latter has nineteen such places, including many of of the hill-stations like Darjeeling, Matheran and others not given in this atlas. A new and very interesting feature is added by the four historical maps which are the work of Mr. Cotton and for which he deserves to be specially congratulated. He has selected the years 1765, 1805, 1837, and 1857 to represent the growth of the British Empire in India, and here a mere glance at these four maps may teach to an enquirer what a score of pages cannot adequately do. We should like to have more, in fact an historical atlas of India, which is much needed, from Mr. Cotton.

EDUCATION IN HYDERABAD.

THE past year has been an important one in educational matters in Hyderabad, for in it the initial steps were taken for the introduction of a new scheme for reorganizing education in all its branches, University, Secondary and Primary, in the Nizam's Dominions. During the year an important Conference of Inspectors and Headmasters met to discuss questions relating to a revision of the curriculum of studies, the establishment of Normal Schools for training of teachers and the institution of an Upper Primary Test. The Conference also paid attention to the question of improving the teaching staff in High, Middle and Primary Schools, while an attempt at simplification of procedure as regards office work met with some measure of success. Two important events marked the year in addition to the Conference. One was that since Hyderabad, under the new Universities Act, could no longer be affiliated to the Punjab University and an Oriental Titles Examination was instituted. The other and even more important matter was the retirement of Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur after thirty years in the Educational Department, of which twenty-four were spent as its head. In regretting his loss the Government endorses the appreciation expressed by his successor, Dr. Syed Sirajul Hasan. "The Nawab is universally regarded as the father of education in these parts, and whatever progress education has made during the last twenty years, is entirely due to his single-handed endeavours. When the Nawab assumed the charge of education, there were only 164 schools of all grades with only 9,994 pupils on the rolls, maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,53,160 to the State. He has transferred his responsiblities to his successor, comprising 882 schools, exclusive of private schools numbering 1,446, with 59,821 scholars and with an educational budget of Rs. 6,67,048 from the State, Rs. 1,18,000 from Local Funds and Rs. 2,46,952 from other sources, forming a grand total of Rs. 10,32,000." It is worthy of notice that in the premier State of India, and under Mahomedan rule the number of girls' schools increased in the year from seventy-nine to eighty-one, and the number of pupils by over three hundred from 5,265. The analysis of the figures relating to these pupils may be given. Mahomedans totalled 2,776 with, next on the list non-Brahmans 832, then other Hindoos 592, native Christians 505, Europeans and Eurasians 388, Brahmans 339, Pariahs 111, and Parsis, a small community in the State, 39. Of the children of school-going age Christians head the list of percentages with 58·5 and Parsis come second with 40·2. The third on the list is Mahomedans, but the fall is a very great one, the figure being only 3·2. There is, at the same time, room for satisfaction that the figures are so large and the increase from year to year is distinctly hopeful. During the year the net amount spent by the Government on education was eight and a quarter lakhs, a decrease of a quarter of a lakh.

WE hear that a clue has been found in regard to the attack made upon Mr. Gibson of the Forest Department at Rangpur, the gun dropped by the would-be murderer having been identified by a blacksmith, who repaired it two years ago. The weapon appears to have since passed through several hands, but the tracing of its present owner should now be certain. The nature of Mr. Gibson's injuries is explained by the fact that the shot was fired at him from a rock some seventy feet overhead, the pellets scattering before they struck him, and the greater part of the charge hitting his dog.

AT the reception of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander-in-Chief on Friday, Captain Lumsden, Director of Royal Indian Marine, represented His Excellency the Viceroy, by command.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

Albanian Revolt.

GERMANY'S WEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 28.

THE Ambassadors, who called upon the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Constantinople on Monday, all received exactly the same information, namely, that the Greek reply, although not such as was desired, had, nevertheless, been found sufficient, and that the Ottoman Government would not send any reply to Greece. Thus the question, while it has certainly emerged from the acute stage, remains, nevertheless, virtually in suspense. Naturally Turkey could not declare herself to be completely satisfied, but, on the other hand, the moderating action of the Powers in inducing her to accommodate herself to this turn of events constitutes a true success for European diplomacy. It now remains for Greece, on her side, to see that the results so laboriously achieved are not compromised by unexpected movements. That the crisis has been overcome is now the general conviction, and there are several indications to confirm this view. Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, who in the event of war would be the supreme commander, will certainly leave in a few days for Germany, where he has been invited by the Kaiser to attend the manœuvres. Within three weeks we shall enter upon the month of Ramazan, when the Mussulmans, rather than making war, prefer to dedicate themselves to religious affairs. In political spheres, where, owing to the close of the Parliamentary session, there is not much activity, general attention is being turned to the approaching visit of the Tsar. Finally, and this is the most important index of tranquillity the Government, setting aside its dispute with Greece, will continue henceforth to occupy itself with the Cretan question. The newspapers give it to be understood that the Porte has received from some of the Powers certain promises in connection with a definitive regulation of the regime at Crete on conditions that are acceptable to Turkey, and in all probability, in its next Note to the Powers, the Porte will seek to transfer its and their activity to this field. With these diversions public opinion will also return to a state of complete tranquillity. The Ambassadors recommended the Porte to take measures, for securing the cessation of the boycott against Greek goods and ships, and the Government replied that it would use all its influence to this end, and hoped to succeed.

ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Both in Albania and in the Yemen, the situation is growing worse. In Albania, in the district of Rakhovo, Prisrend, and other places continual acts of brigandage take place, as the reply to the demands of the Turkish authorities that the taxes shall be paid. The Turkish troops, using quick-firing guns, have dispersed a meeting of Albanians at Ferisovitch, but the Albanians took refuge in the mountains, where guns could not reach them. The fact is that the civil authorities are asking desperately for the help of troops. There are seven tribes of Albanians in revolt, numbering at least 20,000 armed men, and if, as seems to be probable, the Mirditi tribe should join them, the number would be doubted.

It now seems that negotiations have been started between Fuad Pasha, the commander of the troops, and the Albanians, but if these should not be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, the situation will become complicated.

The return of Fuad Pasha from Constantinople to Frishtina has caused a general effervescence among the Albanians. On Tuesday Imperial troops had an encounter with the Albanians near Ferizovitch. The fighting lasted three hours, and the Albanians were obliged, by heavy artillery fire, to abandon their position, leaving twelve killed on the battlefield. They withdrew, however, in good order, and with the intention to offer further resistance. It is reported that the news says Malissors have penetrated to Djakovo and set at liberty all the evildoers put in prison by order of Fuad Pasha during his last expedition News has also been received that the Albanians at Rozhay, near the Montenegrin frontier have refused to obey the Imperial authorities. Fresh troops are being sent daily from Uskub to reinforce Fuad Pasha.

Telegrams to the "Neue Freie Presse" from Uskub state that in official quarters there the situation in Albania is regarded as very serious. Additional troops have been sent to Mitrovitza, and it is expected that Turkey will have considerable difficulty in suppressing the existing disorder. Military men declare that the only way to maintain order among the Albanians is to garrison the country strongly, especially with artillery, as the tribesmen only fear big guns.

SPANISH NOBLEMEN AS PRIVATES.

What most experts expected has now happened, and the optimistic spirit of the Spaniards has received a severe check. It has, in short, been found impossible to construct the canal from Mar Chica to the sea in less than four months. Thus the army must now move independently of this means of communication. No time, however, has been wasted over vain regrets. On Tuesday morning the First Brigade of the First Division paraded at four o'clock and began a march to Restinga by the seashore, accompanied by two squadrons of cavalry and three mountain batteries. The heat was intense but the men, in heavy marching order and carrying knapsacks, went forward in excellent spirits, being delighted to escape from Melilla, and feeling that the war had really begun for them. Passing through the ranks says the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," I met in the Regiment Del Rey, the Duke of Saragossa and the Marquis de Vallecerrato. The latter travelled out with me from England, coming straight from Cambridge to serve as a volunteer. Both these noble men serve in the ranks as ordinary soldiers, leading the same life, eating the same food, and carrying the same heavy burden as their comrades. The example of these volunteers is having an excellent effect on the troops, who appreciate the sacrifices they make. The brigade has a heavy march of twenty kilometres to perform, but will reach its destination this afternoon. Then it will encamp and await the gradual concentration of the remainder of the army. Thus the long-expected advance has really begun, though it is at present uncertain when General Marina leaves for the front, for the concentration of the whole army will take several days. The problem of feeding the troops is now much more serious than it was, but the commissariat expects to have 400,000 rations at Restinga in the course of the next few days, a quantity which will suffice for the army for three weeks, and can be continually replenished, so the operations should not be handicapped by lack of food. A more serious problem is the water supply. Good water is very scarce, but two ships for condensing are hourly expected, and this should go far to solve the problem. Melilla to-day, presents an aspect very different from that of a few days ago. On everybody's face is written extreme gratification that the advance has really begun, for the enforced inactivity in the crowded, sandy caps was telling upon everybody's nerves. The uncertainty has now vanished, the troops seem to have acquired, renewed energy, and all are speculating and hoping that they will be among those chosen to take the field. Last night various rumours were flying around, but no one knew for certain what would happen. It was freely reported that the general intended to attack the villages on the lower slopes of Mount Gurugu, in which the Riff marksmen find cover, but up to the present the supposed intention has not materialised. One effect of the failure of the canal will be to limit the amount of artillery accompanying the army, especially quick-firing field guns, which can use up all their ammunition in a short time, firing from fifteen to twenty rounds a minute. It will be impossible to replenish the supply rapidly with the limited means of communication. The fortification of the lines of communication is now complete, rendering them absolutely secure against any attack except small raids during the night. I learn that the French railway to the mines beyond the present advanced post has not been seriously damaged by the Moors, owing to their lack of proper implements. This line can be rapidly repaired and made use of as the army pushes forward.

GERMANY'S WEALTH.

Striking figures illustrative of the growing wealth of Germany are quoted by Consul-General Sir Francis Oppenheimer in his report on the trade of Frankfort for the year ending in April last. Describing the second half of 1908 as a period of resigned inactivity, he explains that the resignation was partly due to quite an exceptional exhaustion of economic forces, but that in this feeling of exhaustion there mingled something of contentment. "Never before have the private coffers been filled as during the trade boom which came to an end in 1907. Actual figures of the aggregate profits collected cannot be ascertained, but certain facts will serve as indications in that direction. "In 1907 the high rate of exchange had made borrowing practically an impossibility. New stocks and new shares could not be issued, and the most necessary loans, public and private, had to stand back. In the course of 1908 the bank rate was lowered by 3½ per cent. (from 7 1-2 per cent. in January to 4 per cent. in June), and in consequence the market was flooded with new issues. The aggregate of the German issues is more than £150,000,000, and by far the greater share of this tremendous sum was taken up in Germany. Foreign purchases or participations were admittedly disappointing and insignificant. The wealth which pre-eminently the last world's boom had brought into the country, and which paid for all these loans is nothing short of stupendous. The consumption of the amount represented by the public issues in Germany is all the more remarkable as these investments are, owing to the stamp duties, apt to entail astual losses unless intended for a prolonged period, and municipal loans being unsaleable at short notice, if at all cannot be used for temporary investment. Certainly these investments were not made for speculative purposes nor with borrowed money. The banks, when the commercial tide was changing, had not only refused further credits, but insisted upon the reduction of outstanding advances. It is the earnings of German industry which pre-eminently paid for these issues." It is added that early in 1909 the national wealth of Germany, which had been estimated at £11,000,000,000 fifteen years ago, was calculated to have reached an aggregate of £17,500,000,000. This is an increase of 59 per cent. in half a generation. In regard to income-tax, it is stated that the assessed income in Prussia increased in 1908, as compared with 1907, by £58,748,000 or 9·5 per cent., while the number of those liable to pay the tax rose by 492,850 or 9·1 per cent. Savings bank deposits in Prussia increased from £287,250,000 in 1900 to £456,050,000 in 1907.

FRENCH NAVAL REDISTRIBUTION.

From Oct. 1 next a rearrangement will be made of the French naval forces. In future the Mediterranean and northern Squadrons will not remain as completely distinct and independent, or as rigorously confined to their respective waters as heretofore, and more frequent concentrations of the whole forces will be effected. The strength of the two squadrons will, moreover, be equalised. Six battleships of an earlier class will pass from Toulon to Brest, the Mediterranean squadron retaining only the six newest battleships. Each squadron will comprise six battleships and four first-class cruisers. Some naval critics are up in arms against this redistribution and equalising of the naval forces in the Channel and the Mediterranean. Their argument is that, as the British Fleet commands the Channel, France, owing to her friendship with England, should, on the contrary, concentrate in the Mediterranean. It is pointed out that, as a matter of fact, one of the reasons why England has massed her largest fighting force in the Channel is because France centred hers in the Mediterranean. She has at present twelve battleships at Toulon, whereas after Oct. 1, she will have only, six there, where they would be most necessary, and six at Brest, where they will be comparatively superfluous. The same critics argue that to talk of concentrating two squadrons, one at Toulon and the other at Brest, on the outbreak of war is absurd, and they point to the present naval policy of the British Admiralty as having exploded such ancient tactics of disseminated forces, which would require to be gathered together on a declaration of hostilities.

SACHIN STATE.

Birth of an Heir-Apparent to His Highness.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SACHIN, SEPTEMBER 10.

Her Highness the Begum Saheba of Sachin, daughter of Nawabzada Nusrullah Khan, gave birth to-day to a son. Great rejoicings took place throughout the State at the happy event. Salutes were fired to announce the birth. Nawabzada Nusrullah Khan, uncle of His Highness and Nawabzada Ahmed Khan, brother of His Highness, were the first to offer their congratulations. All the State officials, Sahebzadas, Jagirdars and other came to the palace to offer their congratulations The "Chati" or 6th day ceremony will take place on the 16th September when a grand Durbar will be held, when a large number of guests from Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bombay and other places, besides prominent subjects of the State and State officials are invited to attend. The State Police with band under Subedar Harisingh (late Gurkha rifles), His Highness's Bodyguard, and Arab Guard paraded before the palace where a "few de joie" was fired. Sweetmeats have been distributed to school children and State subjects and a large amount of money in charity has also been given. Illumination on a grand scale and a big feast will be held to-night to celebrate the happy event.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st August, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 294 maunds and Rs. 44,445 in the earnings.

THE FIGHT ON THE BUDGET.

LORD ROSEBERY'S DENUNCIATION.

Speech at Glasgow.

THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Lord Rosebery addressed a great meeting of business men of Glasgow to-day. He described the Budget as a revolution which put the future of Great Britain into the melting pot. In the best interests of the nation, the Budget should not become law. Its first result would be an immediate increase of unemployment owing to the depletion of capital.

The arguments for land taxes, His Lordship went on, applied logically to Consols and all realisable property. No property was safe. The Government's proposals hit the working class and Duke alike.

How would Cabinet Ministers, he asked, have approached Mr. Goldstone who considered that Liberalism meant liberty, with such a Budget?

He would not assume the responsibility for advising the Lords in a position which was the gravest since 1832. He hoped that the Lords had not decided yet.

He emphatically believed that the Government's policy had the Machiavellian object of stirring the Lords to throw out the Bill. Government was at the parting of the ways and was moving along the path on Socialism.

Lord Rosebery said he considered Tariff Reform an evil, but Socialism would be the end of all things. He would follow the road of public economy, strengthening character and propping the public confidence.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Comments on Lord Rosebery's speech are most varied. The *Standard*, *Telegraph* and the *Daily Mail* declare that it makes the rejection of the Budget by the Lords a certainty.

The *Morning Post* complains that it leads to no clear constructive programme, and deprecates the suggestion to accept Lord Rosebery's leadership in attacking the Budget in the Lords, as imperilling the independence of Tariff Reformers.

The Liberal organs consider that the speech has left the situation but little changed. The *Daily News* says that Lord Rosebery has definitely joined the Conservatives.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Lord Rosebery resigned the Presidency of the Liberal League before his speech at Glasgow.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Several Ministers are discussing the position arising out of Lord Rosebery's speech at Glasgow. It is prophesied that the people will destroy the Lords if the Lords destroy the Budget.

The *Observer* says, "Lord Rosebery has killed the Budget."

Mr. Balfour's situation with regard to his forthcoming speech at Birmingham is more dramatic than ever, as Lord Rosebery has cast on him the responsibility for finding an alternative. The *Observer* says that Unionist managers anticipate that at least three hundred Unionists will be returned at the General Election, probably in November, and this number will be sufficient to control the House of Commons' against a heterogeneous nominal majority.

It will be remembered that on June 22, Lord Rosebery wrote a letter to the Press, in which he condemned in the strongest terms the proposals of the Government. He declared that it "was not a Budget, but a revolution; a social and political revolution of the first magnitude." His Lordship added that the feature which impressed him most was that this revolution "will be effected if it is effected, without the participation of the country, without the country, consulted, having the least pretence of a voice in the matter. It will be carried out over the heads of the people by a majority in the House of Commons, without the faintest desire or attempt to ascertain the views of the people on the vast changes projected. British citizens will have no more control over them than if they were Tartars or Lapps.' Lord Rosebery reviewed briefly the situation which was created by the Government's action in introducing vast revolutionary changes in the Finance Bill of the year, and remarked. 'In the country must begin to see that great flaws in the Constitution, and that the people of a party in power differs very little from absolute rule of an individual, which is [illegible] to call despotism? If not, the nation has changed its character, and its former jealousy with regard to its liberties have given way by an apathy which is a sinister, if not a dreaming symptom."—In view of this early prediction of his opinions, Lord Rosebery's speech will be anticipated with the keenest interest.

ANOTHER HOAX ON THE KAISER.

Train Held Up.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The train conveying the Kaiser from the Austrian Manœuvres was held up for a short time at Cham in Bavaria by a detonator having been placed on the metals, it is supposed by a mischievous individual.

LATER.

The Kaiser has returned to Germany.

OUTRAGE IN NEW GUINEA.

Crew of a Schooner Murdered.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that an Australian, named Lindsay, a labour recruiter, and all the crew of his schooner except two, have been murdered in German New Guinea and the vessel burnt.

The trouble was due to the wife of the Chief being forcibly taken on board the schooner.

THE Government have ordered that the 7th of October, the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Anglo-Indian Association, shall be a half holiday.

COMMANDER PEARY'S STORY.

Fine Weather at the Pole.

REMARKABLY RAPID MARCHES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The *Times* continues Commander Peary's story, bringing him up to the Pole. Peary describes the series of rapid marches, in one of which forty miles were covered in twelve hours, the dogs trotting and galloping. Peary spent thirty hours at the Pole in taking observations, photographing, planting a flagstaff and depositing records. The weather was flawless.

The papers point out the remarkable rapidity of the marches, which destroys one of the principal doubts with regard to Dr. Cook's story. It is also observed that the winter of 1908-09 was severer than that of 1905-06, and facilitated Peary's travel across the frozen sea.

The *Times* attributes Peary's success to a carefully organised system of alternate movements by front and rear parties, reducing to a minimum the danger of separation by great creeks of water wrenched in ice by tides and storms, which cut off the supporting parties in 1906. Peary telegraphs to the *New York Herald* that he will at the proper time prove that Dr. Cook has not been to the Pole.

LATER.

A telegram from Christiansund states that Dr. Cook has sailed for New York on board the steamer "Oscar Second."

A telegram from Washington states that Commander Peary has cabled to the Navy and State Departments, officially notifying that he has hoisted the "Stars and Stripes" on the Pole and has taken possession of the entire region in the name of the President of the United States.

The expedition to fetch Dr. Cook's Eskimos cannot start until May next.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Captain of a Newfoundland steamer met Commander Peary's vessel, "Roosevelt," at Battle Harbour. The ship had been roughly handled by the elements and the crew were pitifully thin and weakly. The whole vessel presented a gruesome spectacle showing the arduous nature of the expedition. Twelve dogs were on board the "Ropsevelt," being the remnant of 236.

NEW GENERAL GAZETTED.

Lord Kitchener's Successor.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Lord Kitchener has been gazetted a Field-Marshal.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Lieutenant-General Sir Leslie Rundle has been gazetted General in succession to Lord Kitchener.

[Lieut.-General Sir Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has been promoted General in succession to Lord Kitchener, has been General Officer Commanding-in-Chief 2nd class, and was promoted Colonel Commandant R.A. in 1907. He was born at Davon in 1856; was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the R. A. in 1876. He became Major-General in 1896, and has served in the Zulu War, 1879; in the Boer war, 1881; Egyptian war in 1881; Nile Expedition in 1884-5; Soudan Frontier Force in 1889; Dongola Expeditionary Force, in 1896, when was promoted Adjutant-General of the Egyptain Army. He served also in the Khartoum Expedition in 1898. He was commanding South-East District, 1898-99 became Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in 1899-1900. He was then appointed the Division, Aldershot, 1900; was promoted Lieutentant-General in Staff in Command 8th Division in South African Field Force 1900-1902, and became Lieutenant-General of the Northern Command 1905-07. Sir Leslie has been decorated for his Service in Egyptain and the Soudan.]

THE MAPPIN AND WEBB BURGLARY.

Smart Sentences.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The burglars who recently broke into Messrs. Mappin and Webb's premises in Cheapside, have been sentenced to ten and eight years' imprisonment.

THE CHOLERA AT ROTTERDAM.

End of the Epidemic.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

It is officially announced from Rotterdam that cholera may be regarded as stamped out, as remaining isolated patients have been discharged as cured, and no fresh cases have occurred since the 14th instant.

SEVERE TEST FOR BOY SCOUTS.

To Join in Army Manœuvres.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the War Office has arranged to employ a number of picked boy scouts during the forthcoming manœuvres under war conditions, submitting their utility to a severe test.

THE "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST."

Aldred Sentenced.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Aldred has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the First Division. Addressing the jury, he declared, that the prosecution was a malicious one. He had never advocated political assassination.

THE FIGHTING AT MELILLA.

Successful Spanish Movements.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Reuter wires from Melilla that the Spaniards are making successful sweeping movements in the plains and are burning farms and crops. Some Riffs are surrendering. A great turning movement with three complete Divisions and seven field batteries is being prepared against the Riff strongholds where the tribesmen have taken refuge.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

Extension of Short Time.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Master Cotton Spinners have decided to continue running the mills, spinning American cotton, for four days a week only to the 8th of November, six weeks longer than originally intended.

AIR RACING.

Over a Mile a Minute.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Paulhan, at Tournai, travelled nearly ten miles on an aeroplane in eight minutes.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Lord Londesborough's England Eleven has beaten the Australians at Scarborough by 133 runs.

The players of the South have beaten the Gentlemen of the South at Hastings by 228 runs.

THE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Preparation of the Schedules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Committee of the Executive Council of the Governor-General continues to sit from day to-day at Simla in connection with the Reform Scheme, the task of settling the arrangements for the coming elections being a very heavy one. No less than seventeen separate schedules will have to be prepared for the elections to the Imperial Council alone to meet the varying conditions of different communities and different Provinces, the electoral qualifications being widely divergent in many cases. In the elections of each Provincial Council more uniformity will be possible, but even here in several cases quite a number of separate election rules will be required. The delegates of the various Provinces are all to reach Simla next week to discuss the proposals that have been made and the drafts will then go Home to the India Office for final sanction by the Secretary of State who is understood to be in cordial accord with the views of the Government of India in the matter and to be co-operating actively to expedite the arrangements. In any case, however, it is likely to be well on in November before the Provincial Elections can be held and these have to be completed before the Imperial Council elections can take place.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE AT KASAULI.

Lord Minto's Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

Lord Minto was received at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli yesterday by Colonel Lukis who gave some interesting particulars of the present position of affairs in this useful place. It appears that in spite of the opening of the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor the number of patients at Kasauli has continued to increase. Over 1,300 have been treated in 1908 against 321 in 1900. To accommodate these, additional buildings are required. Colonel Lukis is estimating that half a lakh of rupees is wanted to enable room to be found for indigent Indians with a hostel for Indian gentlemen.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

Arrived in Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

Sir O'Moore Creagh and party arrived in Simla this afternoon by motor from Kalka and proceeded at once to Snowdon, the official residence of the Commander-in-Chief, where he was received by the heads of departments of Army Head-quarters and representatives of the Viceroy and the Lieutentant-Governor.

THE MUSSOORIE MURDER.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 11.

The following further particulars have come to light at the enquiry held at Mussoorie into the murder of Mr. Clapp when Corporal and Mrs. Ling, with whom the arrested soldier Allen boarded, were present. The accused's box was opened and a number of articles, therein were claimed by the Lings as theirs. A jewel pendant also was found which was claimed by Gameshi Lall, the Agra jewellers, who had displayed goods to Corporal and Mrs. Ling the accused being present. Soon after the jewellers missed the pendant and reported the matter to the police. Investigations are still proceeding.

BRITISH TROOPS AND MALARIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 11.

The British troops will this year move down from the hill stations at the normal time, unless there is a severe outbreak of malaria in the plains. So far there are no signs of this in the big cantonments.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, AUGUST 30.

It is an open secret that Dilwar, a port of Tangistan, has been a great centre for smuggling. The Tangistanis defy the authority of the powers that be. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Belgian administration of Customs to suppress illicit traffic through this channel, it has continued unabated. So far, the smugglers restricted their operations to imports only, but of late they have taken to smuggling articles of export as well. A few weeks ago, a native merchant is reported to have forwarded fifty chests of opium from Dilwar by native boat to Bahrein from shipment thence to Hongkong, thereby evading the payment of duty of about Krans 23,000, which would be levied on the parcel if ordinarily passed through the Persian customs.

Some few months ago the Persian Customs seized and confiscated a couple of boats engaged in contraband trade and belonging to Tangistanis of Dilwar. Reis Ali, the notorious Tangistani chieftain of Dilwar, has recently, in a letter to the local Anjuman, peremptorily demanded the restitution of the said boats and in case of non-compliance, has threatened to do away with the semblance of the Customs house recently set up there. The Customs Master, apprehending personal danger, has hastily retreated to Bushire. It will be remembered that it was this very Reis Ali who raided Bushire in last April and against whom a punitive expedition was subsequently despatched under Darya Begi.

Not long ago, it was reported that Sayid Abdul Hussain of Lar, who figured so prominently in the defunct National movement of the South, was dangerously ill at a village near Bundar Abbas. It now transpires that it was a feint and that Sayid Abdul Hussain is actually again on the war path. There is no denying the fact that this Sayid has suffered during the late depredations of Lar by the Nasr-ed-Dowleh of Shiraz, and in order to wreak vengeance on his enemies Sayid Abdul Hussain marched on a couple of helpless Sunni villages devastating, pillaging and burning them and rendering the inhabitants homeless. This action has caused much indignation in certain quarters, but there is no doubt that matters have been grossly exaggerated. The Darya Begi, taking advantage of the opportunity, further misrepresented the incident to the authorities at Teheran and begged that he may be permitted to mobilize a force of Toofangchis for a punitive expedition to avenge Sayid Abdul Hussain. It is stated that the Minister of War, whose hands are full just now with far more weighty and important affairs, has treated the proposal very indifferently; and while half-heartedly giving the Darya Begi discretionary powers in the matters, has hinted that care should be taken not to allow fictitious accounts to be submitted and that the expenses of the expedition, if undertaken, should only be defrayed from the revenues accruable from the various districts under his jurisdiction. The Darya Begi's action in annihilating the power and influence of Sayid Morteza Ahrami and disgracefully banishing him from Bushire was severely censured by the Ulloomas at Kerbella and Nejaf, and if he now moves against Sayed Abdul Hussain, it will certainly aggravate matters and land him into serious trouble with the priesthood in those holy cities, for it must be remembered that it was with their sanction and good-will that the Darya Begi was allowed to travel southwards from Bagdad in perfect safety to assume gubernatorial powers in the Persian Gulf.

Major P. Z. Cox, Consul General, has at last been permitted by the Foreign Office to avail himself of a short leave of absence. He left for England on the 23rd instant. So as not to disturb his programme of the various important measures which Major Cox has in hand, it has been arranged that the First Assistant Resident, Major Trevor, should, ad interim, carry on the duties of the Resident.

A convenient method of raising money to meet the pressing requirements of the Government has now been resorted to by the present Administrators of Persia. The noted millionaires of Persia are heavily mulct. Some of them are held as hostages and a heavy ransom is demanded. For instance H. R. H. Prince Zil-us-Sultan is reported to have paid ten million krans to obtain his freedom; the Kawam-ed-Dowleh, five million krans; the Nizam-us-Sultaneh, three million krans; the Moin-ut-Tojar of Bushire, two million krans and many other notables have been forced to disgorge in similar fashion. These individuals, of course, have little claim to sympathy. The Persian treasury is said to be in a deplorable condition and it stands to reason that something must be devised to replenish the depleted coffers: at all events until a fresh Anglo-Russian loan is secured, scarcity of money all over Persia is very keenly felt.

The disturbances at Shiraz are now practically at an end. The appointment of the Sehame Dowleh, as Governor-General of Fars, has been well received and the Ghaisghais with their chief, the Soulet-ed-Dowleh, have quitted Shiraz and doubtless the small British force, now there, will also shortly retrace their footsteps to Bushire. At the earlier stage of the disturbance the Soulet-ed-Dowleh tried hard to convince Mr. Bill, the British Consul, that the presence of the British force was unnecessary and begged that the men might be ordered back, but Mr. Bill remained firm in his attitude. He informed the Soulet that the sepoys would take no part in any fighting which might occur and that their sole object was to mount guard over the property of British subjects. He further assured the Ghaghai Chief that the force would be withdrawn as soon as there was a responsible Governor present in person, recognised by the Persian Government.

The roads to Shiraz and Ispahan still continue to be very insecure, causing much dislocation and uncertainty in caravan traffic. The posts too are now and again bodily carried away by brigands and the couriers killed.

SOME COMPLAINTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The casual stroller about this beautiful City of Bombay, sees many sights to give him paure (as the bear said) when he, the stroller, goes out without a gem. There is a flagstaff on the High Court buildings facing Back Bay, on the 9th instant a tottered and bedraggled British red ensign was fluttering all day at nearly half-must high; on the 10th instant the same flag fluttered in most dismal fashion upside down. Had the writer had his gem, he would have much liked to have at least peppered—with number eight shot—the gentleman responsible for the above disgraceful exhibition. I should like also, Mr. Editor, to put another small question to you. Why was the escort of the Bombay Light Horse drawn up on the Apollo Bunder, when the Commander-in-Chief landed on Friday morning in such a peculiar manner?—The horses' tails faced the General instead of their heads, —one can only imagine that the officer-in-command of the escort thought that the formation he adopted shewed off the most picturesque ends of his horses. —Many men, many minds. The longer we live the more we learn.—Yours, etc.,

OLD GROWLER.

THE population of New South Wales at the end of June is estimated at 1,626,590 an increase for the quarter of 12,038.

THE Lowestoft herring-driftor Pride landed 200,000 herrings at Grimsby, and when sold they realised £329, which is believed to be a record for one night's fishing.

ALTHOUGH the operations which were being carried on at Dollar Cove, in Mount's Bay Cornwall to recover the treasure of an ancient wreck were suspended some weeks ago, it is stated that the attempt will shortly be resumed, and that the members of the syndicate concerned are determined not to abandon the quest until they have found the treasure or satisfied themselves there is none to find. It was in the year 1526 that the "St. Andrew" a treasure ship belonging to the King of Portugal, was driven out of her course from Flanders to Portugal and wrecked at what is now known as Dollar Cove. Three previous attempts have been made to locate the treasure, and they were all unsuccessful; but this is the first time that diving and sand pumping have been tried.

CHARGE AGAINST AN AUTHOR.

A Journalist's Evidence.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Anton, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the matter was taken up in which Mr. Arthur Crawford charged Henry Bruce of Satara with defamation in a book published by Messrs. John Long, Limited. Mr. Kang of Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors, appeared for Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Kanga said that as regarded his Worship's suggestion to prove a "prima facie" case, he wished to withhold for the present the information they had. They were in possession of some information, but they wanted to get complete information before they called evidence. It would be premature to call evidence at this stage.

Mr. Crawford said he had applied to the Government that the Public Prosecutor should be directed to take up this case on the ground that the culprit had defamed European ladies. He had telegraphed to Sir George Clarke through his Private Secretary, and he had sent a copy of the communication to Lord Morley through his cousin.

Mr. Kanga said he would rather not call evidence to-day. Mr. Crawford desired to add another charge, namely that of insult, under Section 405, to the one of defamation. These two Sections 499 and 405 went together, and the latter included the former, though the former did not the latter.

The Magistrate remarked that process had already been issued for defamation and there would be time enough to go through the evidence. Then he (Mr. Kanga) might address him on the question of charges later on.

Mr. Kanga then applied that the telegram to Aden might be cancelled for the present. Mr. Kanga further said that as Mr. Sheppard was here he might give evidence.

Mr. S. T. Sheppard, examined by Mr. Kanga, said that he was acting editor of the "Times of India" He remembered seeing this novel (shown to the witness) entitled "The Native Wife or Indian Love and Anarchism." A review of the book appeared in the "Times of India" on the 1st of September last and he must have received the book the mail before that. The publishers Messrs. John Long, Limited, had sent the book to him. As far as he knew there was no covering letter with it. It was not usual to send such letters. The book was sent in the ordinary course to be reviewed, and in the ordinary course of business he perused it. He published the review in the issue of the 1st of September. Before he received the novel, Mr. Bruce had written several articles for the "Times of India," including articles headed "Letters from Malabar" and other articles. So far as he knew Mr. Bruce used to live in Satara when in India. Mr. Bruce was the son of the Rev. Henry J. Bruce. Witness did not know at all what the accused was doing in Satara.

Do you know what hand he wrote? Backhanded?—Yes.

Mr. Sheppard further said he thought they could get a specimen of Mr. Bruce's handwriting which was from left to right.

His Worship: Would you or anybody else in the "Times of India" be able to describe the man?

Mr. Sheppard: I think not. Mr. Reed might know him.

Mr. Crawford said that the Anglo-Indian papers in the country had received copies of the book, which was also sent for sale at Wheeler's Stalls all along the line. They were inquiring into the matter and would later on apply for the seizure of the copies.

His Worship then gave Mr. Sheppard a passage marked "B" for perusal, and asked him if he had read the whole book.

Mr. Sheppard replied that he had.

Mr. Kanga (to Mr. Sheppard): Do you consider these two passages as highly defamatory?

The Magistrate disallowed the question, saying it was a matter of opinion, which was for the Court to decide.

His Worship then asked Mr. Kanga if they had got a description of the man.

Mr. Kanga said it would be rather premature to call evidence on that point at present.

The matter was then adjourned to Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

PLAGUE IN MADRAS.

Lightening of the Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Madras Government, in passing orders on the letters of Messrs. Binny Co. and the Madras Chamber of Commerce petitioning for the withdrawal of the Madras plague passport system, remark that the Plague Research Commission has very recently decided to carry out a local enquiry into the causes why plague has not occurred in epidemic form in Madras City and other places in this Presidency which apparently, in physical features and in accessibility to infection, differ little from other places in the Bombay Presidency which have been severely attacked by the disease. Captain Glen Liston, senior member of the Commission, lately visited Madras to arrange the preliminaries. This enquiry may be expected to throw light upon the question of the extent to which the passport system has contributed to the exceptional immunity from plague which the Madras Presidency has thus far enjoyed. Pending the publication of the results thereof, the Governor in Council is of opinion that it would be premature to relax the existing rules in any general manner. In view of the fact that it has been shown that except in the cases of the rarer pneumonic form of plague infection is unlikely to be borne from man to man except by the means of infected rat fleas carried on the person in clothes or in the baggage His Excellency in Council has decided in future that passengers arriving at the port of Madras in vessels from infected ports may be exempted from the necessity, taking out passports if their clothing effects and baggage are disinfected in the steam disinfector which has been installed at that port.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 11.

The death has occurred in Mussoorie of Mr. Luffmann, a mutiny veteran, who took part in the defence of the residency and was wounded. The deceased belonged formally to the police of these Provinces and had resided in Mussoorie for some years.

POLITICAL SERVICE CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

On return from leave about 5th October 1909, Mr. E. G. Colvin will resume his appointment as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Pinhey, who is at present officiating, will revert to the post of Resident at Gwalior.

Sir C. S. Bayley will, on return from leave early in December, resume his appointment as Resident at Hyderabad. Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer who is at present officiating as Resident, will, on relief, take leave.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce is, the *Pioneer* understands, addressing the Government of India again on the question of telegraphic addresses, about which there is such a concensus of public opinion.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To-morrow's Meeting.

The following are the Resolutions to be submitted to the Public Meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday:—

That Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim do take the chair.
Proposed by Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit.
Seconded by Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy.

FIRST RESOLUTION.

"(a) That the Citizens of Bombay, in Public Meeting assembled, respectfully appeal once again to His Majesty's Ministers and the British Parliament to do all in their power, at this crucial moment in the history of South Africa, to prevent the continued injustice and ill-treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects in the Transvaal, arising out of the combined operation of the Registration Act and the Immigration Restriction Act in that Colony, which violate the Sovereign's gracious pledge to place Indians on a legal equality with the other subjects of the British Crown, and which have produced a profound sense of wrong and universal indignation among all classes and creeds in India.

"(b) That, pending the satisfactory settlement of all questions effecting Indians in South Africa, this Meeting respectfully requests the Government of India to take stept to stop all further recruitment of Indian labour for South Africa."

Proposed by The Hon. Mr. G.K. Gokhale, C.I.E.
Seconded by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla.
Supported by Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Hussein Tyabji, Mr. Omar Haji Amod Johari, (of the Transvaal).

SECOND RESOLUTION.

"That this Meeting desires to place on record its deep appreciation of the brave and noble stand made by the Indian community of the Transvaal in its endeavour to secure the removal of unjust and degrading legislation based on considerations of race, and the Meeting expresses its sincere admiration of the patriotism, courage, self-restraint, and self-sacrifice displayed by the community since the commencement of the struggle."

Proposed by Mr. H. A. Wadia.
Seconded by Mr. D. A. Khare.
Supported by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. H. S. L. Polak, Mr. A. M. Jeevanji, and Mr. Haji Essa Haji Soomar (of the Transvaal).

THIRD RESOLUTION.

"That this Meeting expresses its emphatic and indignant protest against the arbitrary deportations from the Transvaal to India with the assistance of foreign agency of Indians lawfully resident in the Transvaal or domiciled elsewhere in South Africa. That a Committee consisting of the following be appointed to collect and distribute funds for the purpose of alleviating the needs of such Indians as have suffered deportation."

Proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.
Seconded by Mr. James MacDonald.
Supported by Mr. Dorab N. Bahadurji and Mr. B. J. Wadia.

FOURTH RESOLUTION.

"That the Chairman be authorised to forward a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India."

Proposed by Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, Kt.
Seconded by Mr. K. Natrajan.
Supported by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, and Mr. D. G. Padhye.

FIFTH RESOLUTION.

"That the best thanks of the Meeting be tendered to the Government for having lent the use of the Town Hall for the purpose of holding the Meeting."

Proposed by Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji.
Seconded by Rao Bahadur Vassonji Khimji.
Supported by—
Vote of thanks to the Chairman.
Proposed by—
Seconded by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan.

HEAVY FLOODS IN KASHMIR.

Mails Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD SEPTEMBER 12.

A big landslip has occurred between Chakati and Uri on Kashmir road and through communication with Srinagar is likely to be suspended for three days. The mails have however been got through, though much delayed. The mail road to Islambad is closed owing to floods and a service by boats is being arranged. Sonemarg has been temporarily isolated.

A Srinagar telegram dated the 11th of September says:—It rained incessanty and heavily from Wednesday evening for forty-eight hours onwards. The river, though it had subsided three feet, rose again steadily to a maximum of twenty-one and a half up to four this afternoon. It is now rising steadily and the water is only two feet from the top of the bund. The greatest anxiety is felt, but it is hoped that the water will soon stop rising. The weather cleared last evening and, to-day, it is fine and sunny and the break seems likely to be permanent. The Jhelum Road is reported to be broken at several places and the post is irregular and uncertain.

THE BOMBAY-SIND CONNECTION RAILWAY.

Survey Completed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 12.

The final surveys and estimates of the Bombay-Sind Connection Railway have now been submitted to the Railway Board by Mr. Syla, Engineer in Chief. The Northern route has been thoroughly examined, but the project is not likely to be taken in hand for some time to come.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

79th Carnatic Infantry.—Lieutenant D.J.N. Blair, Double Company Officer, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment), is transferred in the same capacity in exchange with Lieutenant G. B. A. Cooper. Dated 23rd August

87th Punjabis.—Major A. C Cabbett, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major W. J. P. Kaye permitted to retire. Dated 29th August.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 11.

The following changes in the Medical Department are notified in the Southern Brigade Orders:—

Lieutenant O. A. R. Berkley Hill, I.M.S., from Cannanore to Secunderabad, officiating in medical charge of the 2nd Rajput Infantry.

On relief by Colonel Burton, Lieutenant F. A. Baker I.M.S., from Secunderabad to Trichinopoly.

Lieutenant W. H. Riddell, I.M.S., from Trichinopoly to Burma.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF K.C.B., K.C.V.O., and Lady Duff proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia."

A RETURN issued by the London County Council shows that of the 740,728 children on the roll of elementary schools 25,250 suffer from defective vision.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BARODA.

Speech by the Gaekwar.

At the distribution of prizes to successful students at the Baroda High School, H. H. the Gaekwar delivered the following noteworthy address:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to be able to attend this very agreeable function of distribution of prizes at the Baroda College in the present year, and I sincerely appreciate the kind welcome which the College, through its Principal, has accorded to me. The progress of this institution, the highest educational institution in my State, always enlists my sympathy; and it is a source of personal gratification to me whenever my many duties permit me to come among you, Professors and students of this College, on such occasions as this. I have listened with much interest to the report which Principal Clarke has read on the progress of last year. He has referred to the new endowments which have been added to the College within the last few years, and I am glad to learn that men who are associated with this institution, or who are interested in the cause of high education in Baroda, evince in this manner their desire to promote the welfare of the College. Encouragement is given to students in other ways also, beside the grant of scholarships. To provide education for poor but meritorious boys, the Principal is empowered to admit 10 per cent. of students free. Mr. Clarke has alluded to the growing requirements of the Institution which necessitate larger room than is at present available. The precise extent of these requirements on some points, such as scientific education, will be ascertained by the Education Commission which I have appointed and over which Mr. Seddon presides. When the Commission submit their proposals, and other proposals come in due form, they will receive my attention with due regard to financial considerations. In the meantime the boarding-houses already built afford accommodation for over a hundred and fifty students, and I am glad to receive the Principal's assurance that the house built for a Resident Professor will be occupied before the commencement of the next term.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Sometimes when visiting these boarding-houses, I wonder whether the students avail themselves of all the facilities afforded by these homes. They do not exist merely to shelter you and to satisfy your bodily craving for food and sleep, in as cheap a manner as possible. They give you an excellent opportunity to know one another, to broaden one another's views, and by social intermingling to polish off rough edges as it were. It can train you in mutual trust and thus break down the barriers of suspicion due to ignorance of each other's ways and manners of life. While you are yet unacquainted, differences on the surface are the only things you see, whereas if you but look the trouble you would find beneath that surface that you have hopes, aspirations and characteristics in common. It appears to me that among the younger generation there is even less of that healthy curiosity that seeks to know the character of the people around them, than there was a generation or two ago. I trust I am wrong; for mutual isolation would postpone and even nullify our efforts towards unity. Study each other intelligently and sympathetically. Rid yourselves of your provincial and racial prejudices. Cast off without delay those harmful customs and superstitions which impede your progress. The Gujarathis, the Deccanis, the Hindus, the Parsis and the Mahomedans should all mix freely, and they will be astonished when they realise how greatly they had previously exaggerated the importance of insignificant differences; and how little they understood and appreciated their basic similarity and unity. Tours to different parts of India have been arranged; and I trust students in increasing numbers will perceive the great and real help which such tours afford to the education of the mind. I watch with much interest also the varying successes of our students on the cricket field; such games develop their physique, and also teach them the high virtues of patience, endurance and fairness to opponents. Lastly, I am much gratified to learn from Mr. Clarke's report that the general behaviour of the students has been good during the year under report, and that the results of the examinations have been eminently satisfactory.

THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

But while I congratulate those students who have shown much aptitude for learning, and made such progress in different branches of knowledge, let me remind them and all of you, that the highest and the noblest object of education is not the acquisition of knowledge itself, but the formation of character. The study of the world's literature and history is vain unless it inspires you with aspirations towards that which is honest and true in life, towards the great and the noble. The pursuit of science or the knowledge of the laws of nature is vain, unless it moulds your mind in accuracy of thought and observation, in steadfastness of purpose and endeavour. And all the laborious studies to which you are devoting the best portion of your young lives will be to no purpose, if they do not make you better and abler men, stronger and more determined to perform your duty during the years which lie before you. Look around you, and mark the successes of those who have distinguished themselves. You will find that it is not book-knowledge alone, but solid worth of character, which has led to their success. It is not the man deeply versed in the history of commerce and trade who has risen to be a successful merchant; it is the man of sober thought of industry and of steady persistence; it is not the brilliant scholar who stands highest in Government service, or in the liberal professions; it is the man who, to a liberal education and strong intellect, adds the higher virtues of conscientious work, courage of conviction, honesty of devotion to duty. Gather all the leaning which schools and colleges provide for you; spend your young years in acquiring useful knowledge but let that learning and knowledge so mould your character that you may turn out stronger and truer men, men of the sound sense and good manners, but equipped for the battle of life which awaits you. For those of you who will thus profit by the education you are receiving, success is assured in the future.

INDIA HAS NEED OF ACTIVE CITIZENS TO-DAY.

We could profitably exchange much of our meditation for Western activity. Metaphysical contemplation may be admirable "per se." But what we require is more of the study of the actual conditions of this life than of the future existence, if we are to hold a place in the van of civilisation; and I trust that those who go forth, year after year, from this institution, will find careers of usefulness for themselves, and of benefit to their country. Steady, continuous progress has been the only true progress in the history of the world and the path of steady progress lies open in all directions. Foremost among our present needs is an improvement in the condition of the masses—of the millions of cultivators and labourers who live in villages and towns. Some of the young students that I see before me may decide perhaps to settle down in the country as farmers, to adopt improved methods of agriculture, to start co-operative credit societies, and to introduce in villages something of the civilisation of the age. Your example will leaven the cultivating classes, will introduce among them improved ideas of health and sanitation, and will help them to take an interest in the management of their own village concerns. More than this there is need for the subordination of individual interests to the interests of the community. I would rather say that it is of the utmost importance to realise that in order to further and safeguard one's individual interests in order to make them stable and progressive in character, the object can in no way be better accomplished than by furthering the public welfare. It is a mistake to suppose that corporate life must be at the expense of the individual. The welfare of the community as a whole is consistent with, nay more, it is dependent on, the well-being and development of smaller bodies, of societies and castes and guilds and of the full realisation of individual capacities.

If you can realise this principle, if you can achieve these results even in a limited extent in your lifetime, if you can inspire the village population with the utility of common aim and endeavours, you will have gone a considerable way towards curing that social disintegration from which our country and our people have so grievously suffered. Those who have studied history to any purpose will know that in every country in Europe, in Germany, in France, in England, this work of elevating the humbler classes has been effected within the last century. It is your mission to help the Government in its efforts towards this amelioration. More than that there is the enormous field open to you which is beyond the sphere of Government, I mean charitable and social work. The success of our endea

vour to raise the educational standard of our women depends largely on your co-operation and encouragement in the home. It would be difficult to overestimate the advantage that would accrue to the youth of India if their mothers and sisters were better equipped for influencing their impressionable years. Elevate the condition and lives of our villagers and you have a solid foundation for national greatness. Surely the success of the individual is not inimical to the well-being of the family.

IMPROVE THE COTTAGE AND YOU IMPROVE THE EMPIRE.

Passing from agriculture to industries and trade there is scope for persevering educated men in that direction also. There is a popular fallacy that it is less dignified for an educated man to occupy himself in business than in the professions. You have but to turn to the United States for example to see what little ground there is for this fallacy. Many more American graduates go into industries than do into professions. Happily more attention has been paid during the past generation to manufacture and trade. Cotton industry has sprung up in the large towns of Western India, and smaller industries are also attracting numbers of educated men. The Swadeshi movement which rightly understood, means a commendable and patriotic partiality for home manufactures, has also given a great impetus to manufacturing industries all over India. The Government of India and the Government of different provinces are doing much to foster various industries and the people are responding to their call. Within my limited sphere I have for many years, devoted my attention to this subject, and the extension of my railways, the encouragement given to cotton mills and other enterprises, the establishment of the Bank of Baroda, and lastly the recent abolition of Customs duties will, I hope, facilitate the industries and trades of my State. After all a Government can but grant facilities; it remains for the people themselves to take advantage of those facilities and thereby raise their general status and well-being. What is wanted is patient application, prolonged preparation, and persevering effort.

I have spoken of agriculture, industries and trade; but cast your eyes on the various learned and liberal professions, and young men of education and perseverance need not despair. No doubt the professions are overcrowded, and the path to Government service is somewhat circumscribed. But for all that no man with sound mind and a stout heart need fear the lack of useful employment in India. As Government should not only identify itself with the interests and the legitimate ambitions of the people to better themselves but should also give a healthy direction to the activities of the rising generation; the sphere to usefulness must expand with the progress of the times. Obstacles which prevent the utilisation to the full of our talent will gradually disappear.

LORD MORLEY'S REFORMS.

The recent reforms of Lord Morley form a step in this direction. The British Government in India require the help and co-operation of the most talented sons of the country in the task of administration and legislation, and are to-day welcoming to a larger extent such help and co operation. This is a wise policy fraught with great results in the future. I believe the best form of Government is Government through the people themselves, such as the village communities of India enjoyed from ancient ages. In modern times the State has assumed many of their functions, and this centralisation of administrative duties has told on the village population, who, in the present day, are lacking in initiative in self-help, and self-reliance and in co-operative action. The best remedy for this is decentralisation. The people should be trained to look after their own concerns to a greater extent. How desirable it is that the villagers shound undertake the sanitary improvement of the villages, the provision of wells, the laying out of roads, the management of schools, and the settlement of small disputes—civil and criminal,—in their villages. It may be true that some of the functions instanced had not been exercised before by local government bodies, but then Government in all its ramifications has become more complex, and includes within its scope the duty of satisfying many new wants. Among these new wants can be classed a large number of other functions, which from their very nature could be best carried out by local bodies. Such delegation of powers, if rationally carried out, would form part of a complete system of decentralisation and representative Government. But the mere delegation of powers to villagers will not secure the object in view. A sense of responsibility must be ingrained within the people, they have to be taught to know what is good for them, and how to secure it; and this can be effected only by education and by long experience in administrative work. And it is for this reason that I lay great stress on the general education of the masses. But we sometimes hear it said that the progress of education is partly responsible for the feeling of political unrest. That there should be discontent is not necessarily an evil, for, as education broadens men's ideas and as educated men will necessarily form high aspirations, which they will strive to realise, there will be a discontent with present conditions. A consciousness of the possibility of improvement is a necessary prelude to any advance. In fact, the absence of all dissatisfaction is symptomatic of decay. If any of this unrest has shown itself in the form of sedition, anarchy and crime, it is due not to education but to its abuse: for, when a system of education leads to anarchy and crime that system is unsound. Crimes have been committed recently in India and in England, which have sent a thrill of indignation throughout the Empire; and men whose lives were one long devotion to duty have fallen at the hands of criminal fanatics. It is obviously the duty of civilized Government to stamp out such crimes. To remove this new danger effectively this tendency to anarchy and violence, one must diligently look for its true explanation, and must remove its root causes. Fortunately, there has been

NO TROUBLE IN BARODA;

sedition and anarchy find no place in my State and my subjects are peaceful, law-abiding and engrossed in their own occupations. I have been in close touch with my people during the last thirty years, and no one has greater faith in their good sense than I have. I trust that the same good sense will keep them safe in the future from acts which are foolish and criminal, and that it will not be necessary for the State to adopt measures for their repression. In the path of true progress based on sound and universal education, I hope to see my subjects progressing from day to day. I wish all students present here a happy career in life. Under the blessing of God, may their duties be pleasant and may their lives be happy.

THE SASSOON REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The following is published on the report on the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution for the year 1908-09:—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 24th July.

"I have the honour to forward the report on the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution for the year 1908-09.

"The number of boys admitted was 68 against 74 for last year. At the end of the year as at the beginning the School had its full complement of 230 boys. This year only one boy escaped against five last year, and only three died against twelve. The solitary plague case occurred in a boy who had refused to be inoculated.

"The progress of the boys in their vernaculars and their trades is reported to be satisfactory, and the subject of drawing is again selected for special commendation."

Resolution.—The report is a satisfactory record of the management of the Institution by the Committee during the year. The general health of the boys shows improvement.

The expenditure of the Institution exceeded that of the previous year by a little more than Rs. 11,000. The increase was mainly due to the high cost of living, improvement of the teaching staff of the school and equipment of the workshops, funds for which were supplied by Government. It appears from the statements printed on pages 3 and 4 of the Report that the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 2,898. It is not explained how the excess was met.

It is gratifying to note from Appendix B to the report that the careers of only 19 out of 229 boys discharged from the Reformatory during the last four years remained untraced. Government trust that efforts to reduce the percentage of the "not known" under this head will not be relaxed. Ninety-one boys fail to follow, after release the trades taught them at the Reformatory, though engaged in honest pursuits.

During the year under report the Committee suffered a serious loss by the regrettable death of Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, Kt., who was a useful and active member.

Government await proposals from the Committee for the establishment of a ward for female juvenile offenders on the Manmala Tank Estate.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

The Disappearance of Gold.

Mr. F. C. Harrison, Officiating Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, in his report to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla, writes:—

Sir,—Upon the operations of the Paper Currency Department during the year 1908-09 says:—

It was a year of exceptional interest and difficulty from a monetary point of view. For the first time since the exchanges settled at our present par, there has been a considerable diminution in the monetary supplies of the country. A discussion of the whole situation and its causes would of necessity raise controversy which is out of place in an annual report. I therefore confine myself to a recital of the facts and the influence exerted by them on our statistics.

Our money consists of gold, silver and notes. On the 1st January 1908, Government held £3,100,000 of sovereigns, and the Presidency banks held £100,000. When the exchanges weakened, gold in obedience to Gresham's law began to disappear. By the 31st October 1908, practically the whole stock held by Government and the Presidency banks was gone. This disappearance is more or less final for the gold is exported, melted or hoarded. In addition to this stock there was a considerable quantity in the hands of the public which has suffered the same fate. During the last four years India has absorbed 15 millions sterling, the absorption in 1907-08 being no less than 6 millions. What amount of this circulated must always remain a matter of more or less scientific guess work. But it cannot have been less than 2 millions. The monetary loss of gold therefore is understated at 3 millions + 2 millions or say 5 millions. Turning to silver, the loss can be measured with accuracy by the amount of reverse councils sold which came to 8 millions sterling. Turning lastly to notes, it cannot, I think, be said that the drop in the circulation of high value notes is a diminution in our monetary supplies. In bad years the Government receives fewer rupees (which it converts into high value notes) and pays out more rupees (which it obtains to realizing high value notes). But the net result is merely a change in the form of currency held by Government and the people.

Summing up, therefore, during the worst period of last year, the monetary stocks of British India diminished by at least 5 millions sovereigns and 8 millions sterling of rupees, whilst the circulation of high value notes dwindled owing to bad harvests.

A noticeable change during the year has been the passing of Act II of 1909 by which the Universal Five Rupee note has been extended to the Province of Burma. The alteration is too recent for us to judge of its effect.

Statement No. 1 in the Appendix gives a general view of the circulation of Currency notes. It shows what it has been usual to call the gross, the net, and the active circulation on the last day of each month of those years, and also the average of each year. By gross circulation is meant the value of all notes that have been issued and not yet paid off: the net circulation in this sum less the value of notes held by Government in its treasuries: and the active circulation is the net reduced by the value of notes held by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, which is subject to large variations dependent upon the condition of trade.

A variety of causes has affected our note issues. It is satisfactory to note that the circulation of notes of low denominations which are used as money has continued to thrive in the presence of famine and bad trade. The five-rupee note in particular is growing in public favour. On the other hand, the circulation of high value notes has declined for the reason given in paragraph 2. The net result is a fall in the average gross circulation from 47,32 lakhs to 44,52 lakhs and in the average active circulation from 34,43 lakhs to 33, 10 lakhs.

FIGHTING MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the measures suggested by the Executive Health Officer to combat malaria in the town of Bombay. To carry out a successful campaign an increased staff has been thought necessary. The composition of the proposed "Malarial Brigade" is as follows:—"Ten gangs working in the whole City of Bombay, each gang consisting of 5 men, headed by a sub-inspector of Rs. 40 supervised in turn by an Assistant to the Health Officer." To my mind such a staff is not likely to do efficient work. Judging from the scale of pay, laid down, the kind of men that would be employed can't possibly be from an intelligent class. They would be simply capable of working by a "Rule-of-thumb" method laid down by the Health Officer and not likely to exercise any judgment on the perplexities that are likely to arise from time to time in different localities. It has become very difficult for the Municipality to meet with the cost of the different sanitary problems that have cropped up lately. It is natural therefore that the Health Officer feels reluctant to suggest a more adequate staff for a particular branch of sanitation. Doing things on a small scale in an epidemic disease like this means doing nothing. Under the circumstances may I suggest to the Health Officer, that he should avail himself of the help of two or three qualified medical practitioners from each ward for a certain number of hours during the day time. I feel confident that there would be many volunteers who would be ready to assist him in his work. These private practitioners will be able to exercise far greater influence over ignorant and obstinate people than the red-taped Municipal servants can ever hope to do. They will be able to persuade people to submit to measures which appear to them hard at first sight. Moreover, the work done will be more intelligent than what we can expect from a Rs. 40 Sub-Inspector. The Assistants to the Health Officer have enough things to look after and they would be saved from this additional burden. In my opinion, therefore, a "Malarial Brigade" arranged on the following plan will be able to do material good to the City:

(1) That the City be divided into 10 Wards.

(2) That three qualified medical practitioners be selected from each Ward, each man to work separately in the different localities of that Ward.

(3) That each practitioner be supplied with 3 men at Rs. 11 during his working hours.

(4) That the medical practitioner must examine at his dispensary as many blood-slides as he can and report every case in a book specially provided for the purpose.

(5) That he should report direct to the Health Officer, at the close of each working day, a brief record of the places visited and the investigations made.

(6) That the medical practitioner selected from a particular Ward must agree not to deviate materially from the plans proposed by the Health Officer.

(7) That the Sub-Inspector of Rs. 40 should work under the guidance of the medical practitioner of each Ward.

(8) That the Sub-Inspector should take charge of the three men that are provided to the practitioners, after their working hours are over, and carry on work throughout the day.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. VAKIL, L. M. & S.

Lord Minto left Simla on Saturday by motor for Kasauli accompanied by Colonel Crooke Lawless and Captain Mackenzie, he visits the Pasteur Institute and returned to Simla the same night.

Wednesday, September 15, has been fixed for the opening of the widened part of Blackfriars Bridge, London. As the function marks the completion of a great metropolitan scheme for the facilitating of through traffic from north to south, the City Corporation has decided to make it as pronounced a public ceremony as possible.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Third Day.

EXCITING FINISHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, September 11.

This afternoon there was quite a record attendance in both the enclosures, the Parsee holiday giving to many a much-desired three days' week-end out. If on last Saturday, the opening day of Poona Races, there were hardly moving space, to-day with every race still more open there was not enough of breathing space and the rush and crush that followed the move of the Stables cannot very well be described. Amongst the assembly we had, to-day, H. H. the Maharaja of Jodpur, H. H. the Maharaja Major General Sir Pertab Singh of Idar, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Messrs. A. A. Apcar, J. C. Galstaun of Calcutta and Southern India was represented by a number of prominent noblemen, notable amongst whom were Raja Murlidhar Manohar of Hyderabad, Raja Venagopal Bahadar of Madras, one of the big owners there, the Jahagirdar of Arni, Messrs. Kanthraj Urs and Laxmi Kanthraj Urs of Mysore, the latter of whom we find to-day in the card as the owner also of Bucolic. Poona was represented by all its worthies with the exception of the Governor. Although Thursday's downpour indicated a continuation of the rain, we had a free and bright day, in fact it was a bit hot, in the early afternoon.

Of the usual six races, the great event of the day was the Aga Khan's Cup, a mile and half race for horses, the winner getting a cup of £100 presented by H. H. Aga Khan and Rs. 6,000 of added money. A nice field of eight started out for this race, Wandin on his past Poona, Bombay and Calcutta record, Absentee his stable companion on his recent achievements here, Wise Bird on his training, Peru on his performences at Down, Under and Pelargonium II possibly as a long odds candidate were the pick of public fancy. Favouritism often changed between Wise Bird, Absentee and Wandin and when it settled down it was Wandin, Wise Bird, Pelargonim II, Peru and Absentee in the order of their names. It was a grand race, Wise Bird at first, then Wandin making the greater part of the running to the half mile when the former was again in lead and looked all through a winner when the Australian Champion challenged and beat Mr. Kelso's gelding by just half a neck. A sensation followed this race. It appeared that the owner of Peru had put the starting declaration in the wrong box and as a matter of fact his name did not appear at first amongst the names of the starters at first. On matters being represented to the Turf authorities they allowed Peru to start, but after the race an objection was laid with regard to the declaration. The Stewards after consideration upheld their own action in allowing Peru to run and over-ruled the objection although many aver that at home under the Jockey Club rules such a thing should not have been allowed. Setting aside all these differences, we can safely look upon the winner as a formidable candidate for the Viceroy's Cup and let us hope he will turn out the champion of Western India and fulfil his owner's ambitions.

The Poona Grand Annual was the first race discussed and on Gerard and Pincher falling Umutbee made an easy win of it with Greenstone and Squire Alfred next. In the Arab pony race, Bay Middleton and Scimitar on their time-honoured performances, Gafal on his recent remarkable running and Rajput on his past two successive wins commanded most fancy at twos, five to twos, fours and eights respectively and the result was Gafal first, Rajput second, Scimitar third and Bay Middleton fourth.

In the other Arab race, out of the backer's dozen of starters only three were fancied, second thoughts at twos, Peculiar at five to twos and Precious at threes and on the rest a punter could write his own ticket. A mile to ten furlongs barring accidents is old Precious' forte, and if he is nowhere at the start, the game grey is somewhere handy at the bend and flashes out at the and and it needs no imagination to record Precious as the eventual winner, Peculiar second and Second. Thoughts third, the finish being a sort of a geometric progression to the punting brigade in results.

In the sprinting division of the horse race there were fifteen saddled, and Posco, Lady Voilet, and Windy, carried a big pot. Wholly riding a well-judged race annexed the event on Lady Voilet, with Metal Boy and Zotique next on the second of whom Southal rode a good race and the tote paid a good place money of Rs. 108.

The last race, the International Plate for Ponies—six furlongs—found ten out and Comeback the old sprinter, at twos, Crocker who put a marvellous run on the first day at threes, Refresher at fours, Wild Boy at sixes and Lorraine at sevens commanded all the money while Koko owing to his last week's failure was left severely alone. It was another grand neck and neck race, the verdict being Cracker, Koko, Comeback, Refresher, all separated from each other by a neck.

The first day of the closed meeting will be held on Wednesday, 15th instant and fourth day of the first meeting on the 18th inst.

Details:—

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—2 miles over 9 flights.

Mr. G. P. Cosen's Umutbee, 10st 1lb...L. C. Hoyt 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Greenstone, 10st 9lbs...A. Hoyt 2
Captain Badger's Squire Alfred, 9st 12lbs R. Morrison 3

Also Ran:—Gerard, 11st 7lbs (fell); Lamrock, 10st 3lbs; Pincher, 9st 6lbs (fell).

Betting:—5 to 2 against Greenstone, 3 to 1 each Gerard and Pincher, 8 to 1 Umutbee, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Umutbee led out followed by Squire Alfred, Greenstone, Lamrock, Gerard and Pincher and they jumped the first hurdle in that order. In front of the Grand Stand, Gerard fell throwing down his rider and Pincher also came down on them, but both horses and riders escaped serious injury. Umutbee still in lead jumped off the third hurdle followed by Squire Alfred and Greenstone with Lamrock lying ten lengths off. This order continued to the mile where Greenstone took second place. Running to the very finish in the same positions, Umutbee won easily by 4 lengths. 3 lengths between the next two. Time—3mins. 52 3 5secs.

Winner trained by W. E. Thomas.

Totalizator paid Rs. 57 on the winner and Rs. 22 and Rs. 17 for places on a Rs. 10 ticket.

THE WANOWRI PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr Dara Cowasjee's Gafal, 7st 8lbs ...A Ferguson 1
Mr A S Oomer's Rajput, 7st 11lbs.........A Hoyt 2
Mr R R S's Scimitar, 7st 13lbs............J Killorn 3
Mr M Goculdass' Bay Middleton, 9st 4lbs. Robinson 4

Also Ran:—Creditor, 9st 1lb; Salanic, 9st; Sanjakdar, 8st 8lbs; Darby, 8st; Young Gazelle, 7st 4lbs; Sheriff 7st 2lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Bay Middleton, 5 to 2 Scimitar, 4 to 1 Gafal, 8 to 1 Rajput, Sanjakdar and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race.—From an excellent start Rajput led out followed by Sanjakdar and Bay Middleton, while Darby and Gafal were the two last and Sheriff bolted away from the course soon afterwards. At the half mile there was a bunch in front, Scimitar leading slightly from Bay Middleton, Rajput and Sanjakdhar. At the bend Gafal on outside joined the front trio and in a good race home Gafal won from Rajput from 3-4 length, the same distance separating Scimitar from the latter, while Bay Middleton was close up. Time—1min. 24 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Cowasjee Burjorjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 54 on the winner and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 21-8, and Rs. 16 for places.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—1½ miles.

Mr. M Goculdass' Peru, 9st 4lbs............A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Kelso's Wise Bird, 7st 11lbs.........J. Killorn 2
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Absentee, 8st..Southal 3
Mr. G. K's Pelargonium, II 9st. 4lbs.........Evans 4

Also Ran.—Misty Morn, 9st. 7lbs.; Wandin, 9st. 4lbs.; Mother Goose, 8st.; Lovania, 7st. 11lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Wandin, 7 to 2 Wise Bird, 4 to 1 Pelargonium II, 5 to 1 each Peru and Absentee, 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Wise Bird was the earliest out of the gate and led Peru, Wandin and Lovania to the first bend, where the order was Wise Bird, Wandin, Peru, Lovania, Absentee, Pelargonium II, Mother Goose and Misty Morn. Wandin took the command at the ten furlongs and lying after him were Wise Bird Pelargonium II, Peru, Lovania, Mother Goose and Misty Morn. At the mile Mother Goose was third and Misty Morn and Pelargonium II level fourth and at the five furlongs Wise Bird was within half a length of the leader. Nearing the three furlongs Wise Bird drew level to Wandin and shortly afterwards led. At the bend Peru and Absentee began to go up to the front pair. In a great race home Peru beat Wise Bird by ½ neck. 1 length between Wise Bird and Absentee. Time—2mins. 40 3-5secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 136-8 on the winner and Rs. 23-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 19 for places.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s Precious, 9st 12lbs.........J. Killorn 1
Mr. G. K's Peculiar, 9st ....Evans 2
Captain D. Wood's Second Thoughts, 8st 11lbs Southal 3
Mr. Beg's Famous, 9st. 1lb. ....P. R. Brown 4

Also Ran.—Dhafer, 8st 11lbs; Soheil, 8st 7lbs; Darianoor, 8st 7lbs; Chungiz, 8st 7lbs; Lofan, 8st 7lbs; Brigand II, 8st 4lbs; Antica, 8st 3lbs; Hyder II, 7st 11lbs (car. 7st 12lbs); Fruit Salt, 7st 9lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Second Thoughts, 5 to 2 Peculiar, 3 to 1 Precious, and any price the others.

The Race.—Dhafer was the quickest out of the barrier and led Fruit Salt, Antica, Peculiar and Chungiz to the half mile where Peculiar took second place. A furlong later Peculiar was leading and at the quarter mile the order was Peculiar, Second Thoughts, Precious, and Famous. At the bend Precious was second and up the straight assuming the lead, he won easily by 1 3-4 lengths. 1 1-2 lengths between the other two. Time—2mins. 23 3-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.

Totalizator paid Rs. 43-8 on the winner and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 12 for places.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Messrs. F. M. Garda and W. Mumford's Lady Violet, 9st. 1lb ....Whalley 1
H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb's Metal Boy, 9st. 8lbs., Southal 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Zotique, 7st. 12lbs......A. Hoyt 3
Thakur Rajendra Singh's Foursome, 7st. 9lbs., E. Andrews 4

Also Ran.—Posco, 9st. 12lbs.; Bucolic, 8st. 12lbs.; Lumination, 8st. 8lbs.; Lady Spring, 8st. 6lbs.; St. Patrick, 8st. 4lbs.; Windy, 8st. 1lb.; Mallinyook, 7st. 9lbs.; Bobbie, 7st. 8lbs.; Yuba, 7st. 7lbs.; Coquette, 7st. 6lbs.; and Not Yet, 7st. 3lbs, (car. 7st. 8lbs.)

Betting.—3 to 1 against Posco, 4 to 1 Lady Violet, 6 to 1 Windy, 7 to 1 St. Patrick and Coquette, 10 to 1 Zotique and longer odds the others.

The Race.—Lumination showed out in front of the field with Windy, Not Yet and Foursome next. At the bend the leaders were all out of it and Coquette was leading for home with Zotique and Metal Boy next. Up the straight Lady Violet came up to them and shortly afterwards Coquette fell back and in a good race between the remaining three, Lady Violet won by 1/2 length, the same distance dividing Metal Boy and Zotique. Foursome was close up. Time—1min. 16 2-5secs.

Winner trained by W. Mumford.

Totalizator paid, Rs. 50-8 on the winner and Rs. 23, Rs. 108, and Rs. 24-8 for places.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's Cracker, 7st. 6lbs........Whalley 1
Mr Beg's Koko, 6st 9lbs (car 6st 10lbs)..P R Brown 2
Mr. R. R S's Comeback, 7st. 8lbs..........J. Killorn 3
Mr. M Goculdass' Refresher, 9st. 12lbs... A Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Danseuse, 9st. 2lbs; Wild Boy, 8st. 12lbs; Russely Rose, 8st. 8lbs; Lorraine, 8st. 5lbs; Naughty Boy, 7st. 10lbs; Mandeville, 7st. 5lbs.

Betting;—2 to 1 against Comeback, 3 to 1 Cracker, 4 to 1 Refresher, 6 to 1 Wild Boy, 7 to 1 Lorraine and tens and twenties the others.

The Race:—Mandeville led out followed by Koko and Refresher and at the bend the leader fell away and Cracker joined the front pair. Up the straight Comeback also came up to them and in an exciting, neck and neck race home, Cracker won by a neck the same distance separating the next two, while Refresher was close up. Time—1min. 17 3-5secs.

Winner trained by W. Mumford.

Totalizator paid Rs .36 on the winner and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 31 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Ahmednagar.

The two days' match between the Bombay Gymkhana and Ahmednagger commenced on Saturday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. Ahmednagar put into the field a strong team which included Cooper and Faviell, two Presidency players, and Saraf who is in the running for the Hindu team in the coming triangular contest. Ahmednagger going in first to bat made 192, to which the Bombay Gymkhana responded with 127 for 7 wickets.

The Ahmednagger innings opened inauspiciously as with the total only at 5, Faviell a Presidency bat succumbed to a tempting one by Clarke. Then however on Bird joining Saraf the total was carried to 50 before the second wicket fell, and the score eventually stood at 192 when the innings terminated. To this figure Saraf by steady cricket contributed 55. Going in second, he was fifth man out and his contribution included four 4's. The other chief scorers were Captain Daniell, A. C. Bird and K. E. Cooper who contributed 35, 24 and 22, respectively. Cooper whose batting last week at Poona was a feature of the Presidency match played another merry game, sending a ball right into the Gymkhana and breaking one of the windows on the balcony.

The Gymkhana opened as disastrously as their opponents losing one wicket for 5, but Christie and Powell took the total to 41 for the second wicket when he had the misfortune to be caught off his gloves at the wicket by Daniell. The Gymkhana had made 127 for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn for that day. Milne was top-scorer with 31 to his credit. Powell and Christie also played well for 22 and 29, respectively.

For the Gymkhana, Milne took four wickets for 66 runs and Clarke 3 for 47. Christie and Stileman captured one wicket each for 11 and 35, respectively.

The game will be continued to-day.

The scores:

AHMEDNAGAR.

1st Innings.

W F O Faviell, b Clarke	2
J Saraf, run out	55
A C Bird, c Clark, b Christie	24
K E Cooper, b Stileman	22
V E Purcell, c and b Milne	12
R G Shuttleworth, st Hurbbutt, b Clarke..	3
B C S Clarke, c Christie, b Clarke ...	10
Capt Daniell, not out	35
H L Howell, b Milne...	0
Short, c Hurlbutt, b Milne	12
A F Spreckley, c Clarke, b Milne ...	0
Extras ...	17
Total	192

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

S N Powell, c Bird, b Daniell	29
E C Reid, b Cooper, ...	0
E E Christie, c Shuttleworth, b Purcell ...	22
F J Clarke, c Cooper, b Daniell ...	2
Comdr, D F Vines (Capt), b Faviell ...	5
J S Milne, b Purcell	31
G C Phillips, not out	18
C G Stileman, b Coopar	17
Anderson, not out	2
S F Hearson ... ... } To bat	
D G Hurlbutt ... ... }	
Extras ...	2
Total (for 7 wickets)	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AHMEDNAGA

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	24	66	6	4
Clarke	17	47	6	3
Christie.........	3	11	0	1
Phillips	2	16	0	0
Stileman	7	35	0	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" vs. INDEPENDANT C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade Ground on 11th September 1909, won by Gymkhana on 1st innings by 28 runs:—

INDEPENDANT C. C.

1st Innings.

Surty, b Elliott	12
Cama, b Eberhardie	12
Daruwala, ct Syer, b Hogg ...	1
Ghandi, ct Cudlip, b Eberhardie ...	14
Bhpu, l b w b Eberhardie ...	0
Dhalla, b Eberhardie	2
Driver, b Eberhardie	0
Gobhai, b Elliott	5
Limbuwala, ct Syer, b Eberhardie ...	0
Mistry, run out	0
Bhrucha, not out	3
Extras ...	7
Total ...	56

2nd Innings.

Surty, not out	1
Cama, ct Reed, b Marre ...	7
Daruwala, b Eberhardie	9
Ghandi, ct Marsden, b Marrs ...	7
Bhpu, b Syer	2
Dhalla, b Syer	1
Driver, ct Ware, b Eberhardie ...	0
Gobhai, b Marrs	5
Limbuwala, ct Franks, b Marrs ...	0
Mistry, ct Ware, b Ebertardie ...	0
Bhrucha, b Marsden	4
Extras ...	11
Total ...	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Hogg	7	10	1	1
Elliott	10	27	1	2
Eberhardie ...	4	12	0	6

2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Syer............	5	9	1	2
Eberhardie...	7	10	1	3
Marrs	6	9	2	4
Marsden......	4	8	1	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" vs. INDEPENDANT C. C.

1st Innings of Gymkhana "B."

R E A Elliott, b Limbuwala	21
T Reed, l b w, b Bhpu	0
K F Franks, b Ghandhi	
R C Eberhardie, b Limbuwala... ...	
R H Syer, b Limbuwala ...	12
E P Cudlip, Stumped Cama, b Bhpu ...	7
F Ware, c Dhalla, b Bhpu	12
R Marrs, l b w, b Limbuwala... ...	8
K P T Lattey, b Limbuwala	0
M N Hogg, b Bhpu...	2
C E Marsden, not out	1
Extras	14
Total	84

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS vs. BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are the scores:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

H Netscher, c Sorabji, b Sorabji ...	10
D Rodrigues b Desai... ...	4
G Edie, ct Marathe, b Sorabji ...	6
G Sorris, ct Sorabji, b Desai ...	6
A Taylor, ct Windsor, b Windsor ...	3
S D'Silva, ct Bharucha, b Desai ...	25
A D'Silva, ct Bharucha, b Desai ...	7
N U K Leslie, Captain, ct Bharucha, b Sorabji	5
O Stanne not out	5
C Edwards, ct Desai, b Desai	0
J Foregard, run out	12
Extras	5
Total	88

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Prabhawalker, ct D'Silva, b Sorris ...	0
Murray, ct Rodrigues, b Sorris ...	6
Marathe, ct Rodrigues, b Sorris ...	3
Mr. Watson, b Sorris	0
Sorabji, ct Netscher, b Taylor... ...	17
Byramji, ct Foregard, b Tayler ...	0
Mr. Orr, b Taylor	3
Bharucha, ct Edwards, b Taylor ...	0
Desai, b Taylor	18
Humphrey, ct Edwards, b Taylor ...	3
Windsor, not out	0
Extras... ...	2
Total	52

2nd Innings.

Mr Orr, ct Taylor, b Sorris	1
Prabhawalker, run out	10
Bharucha, ct Edwards, b Edwards ...	1
Sorabji, ct Stanne, b Netscher... ...	13
Marathe, ct Foregard, b Sorris ...	18
Byramji, st N U K Leslie	13
Desai, b Sorris	1
Windsor, b Sorris	0
Humphrey, not out	9
Mr Watson, ct D'Silva, b N U K Leslie...	2
Murray, did not bat	...
Extras... ...	8
Total ...	75

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Gloucester Regiment vs. Commercial Gymkhana.

The concluding match of this competition was played on Saturday. Though the soldiers had much the better of the game in the first half, they could not score, and the Commercial Gymkhana breaking away towards the end Cook gave them a lead. Howver, in the second half, the Gloucesters soon made the game safe. They had it their own way and scored through Ruck, Law, and Harris.

Result:—

Gloucesters 3
Commercial Gymkhana 1

Gloucesters:—Goal: Smith; backs: Scaife and Ruck; halves: Cooper, Barter and Law; forwards: Matson, Short, Harris, Leahy and Chitlow.

Commercial Gymkhana:—Goal: Blore; backs: Harwood and Lay; halves: Bedamy, Osborne and Elliott; forwards: Evans, Horrison, Johnson, Wolley and Cook.

The League Championship is thus won by the Y. M. C. A. on goal average. Both they and the Gloucesters have scored 24 points, but the Y. M. C. A. have got 45 goals with only five against them, while the Gloucesters have scored 37 goals with eleven against them.

GLOUCESTERS vs. Y. M. C. A.

A game between these two teams has been arranged for a cup which has been offered by a business firm in the city. The match will be played at the Cooperage on the 17th instant.

ROVERS JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

In the second round on Saturday the Cathedral High School beat St. Mary's "B" by two goals to one.

BOMBAY ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

The drawing of ties for the above Tournament will take place at Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder (Private Room) on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 7 p.m. Representatives of teams are invited to attend the drawing.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th September.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

There will be Drill at the Cathedral Boys' School on Tuesday the 14th and Thursday the 16th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 13th September.

263.—Detail for the week ending 18th instant.

To-day Monday 13th instant—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II. "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

III. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 14th instant—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

Wednesday, 15th instant.—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

II "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4 p. m.

Thursday, 16th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

Friday, 17th instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All Recruits of the current season to Parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

264.—Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1909-1910 have been received and can be seen at Headquarters. The following extracts are published for information:—The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks. Entrance fee Rs. 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 24th September 1909. No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1909. The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs. 5,110.

265.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

THE SANCTIFIED WIDOW MARRIAGE OF TULSI.

Tulsi, the plant "Ocimum sanctum," was, in her former birth Vrinda, the daughter of a giant named Nemi or Kalnemi. She was married to a demon Her husband was born of the sweat which Shiva had thrown from his brow into the ocean when he perspired at being insulted by Indra. Born in water "jala", he was named Jalandhar. Owing to this circumstance, he claimed as his birth-right the suzerainty of the Ocean, like Neptune and demanded back from Indra the fourteen treasures churned out of the ocean in the second Incarnation of Vishnu They were Laxmi, the goddess of wealth "Kaustubha, the Kohinur of the Gods; Parijataka, the Neltanthes arbortristis flower tree; Sura, wine; Dhanvantari, the heavenly physician; the Moon; the Nectar; Kamdhenu, the cow of wishes or desires, granting the fulfilment of all wishes; Airavat, the white elephant of the Gods; Rambha the beautiful damsel; Kalakut, the poison; Uchaisraa, the seven headed horse of the chariot of the sun; the invincible bow of Vishnu; and the Conch shell. He claimed them as his heritage, but Indra, the King of the Gods, refused. He worshipped Brahma, the creator, observing penance, and the God granted him the boon of freedom from death as long as his wife knew him only. He was therefore invincible, and feeling the affront given by Indra in refusing to return his patrimony, he declared war. Jalandhar looted and despoiled Amaravati, the Capital of Swarga. All the Gods ran up to Shiva and Vishnu for protection. They both went to fight the demon. Vishnu ran away from the battle field. He returned to Vaikunta, his abode, and deputed Laxmi, his wife, to find out the destined way to kill Jalandhar. He yielded to her charms and disclosed the secret. Vishnu then sent Shiva to the faithful wife of the giant in the form of her husband. He failed. At last, Vishnu himself appeared to her as a recluse or "sadhu" and succeeded. The moment this was done, gaint Jalandhar's head was severed by Indra and it fell in his wife's own hall. She cursed Vishnu for the horrible deed he had committed and said that he would become a black stone. Vishnu retaliated and cursed her that she would become a shrub in the jungle. That is why the former has turned into a "shaligram," the ammonite found chiefly in the river Gandaki, and the latter Ocimum sanctum, the "tulsi" plant. But they have come to love each other so tenderly that they are married every year on the 11th day of the month of Kartik. This ceremony marks the opening of the annual marriage season among high caste Hindus. It is said that he who performs this marriage ceremony assuming that "tulsi" is his daughter, gets all the credit due on the performance of a "Kanyadan" (giving away a daughter in marriage), a very meritorious act. There are people who devoutly repeat this episode every year, in the belief that a sure abode is reserved for them in Heaven. Tulsi has now become such a devoted wife of her ravager that she is supposed to rank higher than Rukmini, the married wife of Vishnu, in his eighth incarnation as Krishna.

In another account (Padma Puran), Jalandhar was produced from the fire from the brow of Shiva intended to burn Indra. Brahma had blessed him that he would be unconquerable to all except Rudra or Shiva. After the conquest by Jalandhar of Amaravati, Shiva, at the request of the Gods, took the side of Indra. Vrinda, the wife of Jalandhar, began, for the protection of her husband, the worship of Vishnu. Before she had finished the "puja," Vishnu appeared to her in her husband's garb, and Vrinda, finding her husband safe and sound (in Vishnu), did not complete the worship. This caused Jalandhar's death. When Vrinda was about to curse Vishnu for this cooked act, he said, you die a "Sati," from your ashes will arise, "Tulasi, Dhatri" (Phillantus emblica), "Palas" (Butea frondosa), and "Aswatha" (Ficus religiosa). There was also a Rishi of the name of Jalandhar. According to the Brahmavaivarta Puran, "Tulsi," originally a 'Gopika," was the wife of the demon Sankhachura: To cause the demon's death, as given above, Vishnu appeared to her in the form of Sankhachura.

Once upon a time Narad, the celestial saint, went to Dwarka, the golden city, where Krishna was living with his 16,000 wives. When he went to Queen Satyabhama's (better known as Bhama) palace she requested him to advise her as to what she should do to secure Krishna for her husband in all her future lives. He saw that an excellent opportunity to humiliate her and to pull her down from the high pedestal, as she thought she was supreme in Krishna's affections. He made up his mind to remove her illusion and devised a plan. He said, that the law of Heaven is that whatever one wishes to have there, one should give it away in charity to a good Brahman. Bhama took the bait and worshipping Narad offered him in charity her own husband Krishna. Krishna quietly yielded apparently to please her, but he was in secret league, with the cunning Brahman and wanted to enjoy the fun. Narad commanded him, as his disciple, for so he had now become, to take charge of his Vina, the stringed musical instrument, and to carry it for him. They started for Heaven. When the news of the loss of Krishna reached the other wives (except Rukmini), of that great man, they all rushed hurlyburly and stopped Narad and Krishna. Nobody dared in those days incur the displeasure of the curse-armed Brahmans. They therefore prostrated themselves before him and asked him to wait until they could release their dear husband. Narad stopped and cunning Krishna winked at him. Then the host of wives ran up to Bahma's house and demanded what right she alone could have to dispose off the common property of so many consorts. She had an uncomfortable half hour with these co-wives. At last, it was agreed that they should all go to Narad again and beg of him to suggest some way out of the mess. He told them that 'no sin was more heinous than that of resuming a "dan" or gift given to a Brahman.' The only way they could get their husband and king back was to buy him, and he named his price. It was Krishna's own weight in gold and jewellery including pearls and precious stones. Proud Bhama thought she was the richest woman in the world and chuckled. She offered her ornaments at once. A pair of scales were set up, Krishna was made to sit in one pan and Bhama began emptying her coffers in the other. But they were litterally but a feather in the scale. Then all the other wives except Rukmini followed Bhama's example—after putting her to shame—for her arrogance in airing her riches. They showered jewels in head-loads but Krishna's pan of the scale could not be buoyed up. At last Narad suggested that as Rukmini was the "Putta-Rani" or chief Queen of Krishna (this was a thrust at Bhama) she must be fabulously rice. She therefore should be induced to yield her treasure. All the co-wives thereupon asked Bhama to go and call her. This was still more humiliating to the arrogant self-constituted chief queen. But she dare not refuse, and went to Rukmini's palace. That devoted woman was seen worshipping the "tulsi" plant in a plain dress. Seeing Bhama approach her, she stood in reverence and received her most courteously. After the usual salutations she asked her to name her wishes so that they might be immediately complied with. Bhama opened her heart and with tears in her eyes, described how foolishly she was about to lose their dear husband and how it was in Rukmini's power to relase him by giving up her jewellery. "Very well," said Rukmini, "I do not possess jewels enough to counterpoise the Lord of the Universe, but I shall try." She returned to the "tulsi" plant, prayed unto her with folded hands and begged her to drop a "prasad" or gift with which she could weigh her Lord, for she—the plant was his real first and most beloved wife and not herself (Rukhmini.) Tulsi dropped a leaf, Rukmini lifted it up and went with Bhama to the place where the scales lay in the midst of a crushing crowd of wives, children and grand-children all struggling to get the last look of their beloved lord about to hopelessly lost. On reaching the place, Rukmini stood suppliant, prayed, and bowed first unto Rishi Narad and then unto her Lord. She then most reverently placed the "tulsi" leaf, in the pan, and lo! Krishna was high up in the sky and the other pan came down with a thud. Fearful was the struggle for the jwellery that titled out the scale and the question of identification of the thousands of claimants was too stiff for even the Chief Justice of Calcutta to solve. Narad thanked Rukhmini for the treasure he secured in the shape of the sacred leaf which was a thousand times more valuable to him than the riches of the whole world. Rukhminis' reputation was established as the "Patta-Rani" or chief Queen but she never claimed that position. She transferred it to "tulsi," the "Ocimum sanctum" the ravished wife at first and then the widow of the demon Jalandhar, who is every year married to her despoiler.—

[B. A.]

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FITTED TRAVELLING CUSHIONS.

With a couple of cushions much of the fatigue of a dusty railway journey can be saved, writes a home correspondent. Whatever may be the degree of discomfort to which we may cheerfully submit in the future en route for the foreign Spas, when aerial ships spread their wings across the Channel, and excessive hand-luggage may mean a bath in mid-ocean, there is no doubt about the fact that in these imperfect days of turbines and trains rapides a down cushion has its merits on a long journey. A new idea which has been evolved consists of making use of the travelling pillow as a bag, and, like a dressing case or one of the new small bags for motoring, to supply it with compact fittings. The cushion is covered with suede, leather, or—more economically—with cloth or felt on one side, and with silk on the other. The latter is intended for the head or the shoulders, and is stretched perfectly smoothly over the pillow inside, which fits easily into it. On one side of the outer cover of leather or cloth a square flap is sewn which is slightly rounded at the corners, and which, attached to the top of the cushion, can be stretched down and fastened at the bottom with buttons and buttonholes. The space underneath the flap travellers are intended to reserve for the many little necessaries which are required in a railway carriage, when a bag is sometimes piled out of reach on the rack.

STRAPS OF WEBBING.

Webbing stretched across the suede, or slit pockets will keep the items in place. A deep pocket for a fresh veil to tie over the hat when landing or arriving at the station, when a crowd of well-dressed visitors from the different hotels puts the travel-stained passenger to shame, will be found most useful. Straps of webbing will also hold a folded buttonhook, a powderpuff and small puff-box, a packet of soap paper and a little flask of eau-de-cologne or lavender water, all of which are so necessary and refreshing after a long dusty journey in summer. There may also be space for folded travelling scissors a small pocket looking-glass and a miniature housewife in a roll case containing needles threaded with white and black cotton, a sufficiency of veil pins, safety, and ordinary pins, and a few extra hairpins, which cannot be done without, even when a tidy coiffure becomes of more than secondary importance to questions of hotel rooms and hotel dinners. This side of the cushion is, of course, not intended for the front. The fitted part, with its olosely packed rows of necessaries, is turned round when the cushion is used, the ample and soft down filling preventing them from being felt. It is doubtful, in fact, if even the highborn damsel in the fairy-tale, who could detect a roseleaf under piles of edredons, would be conscious that there was anything more than a stuffing of feathers between herself and the cushions of the compartment.

PRACTICAL IDEALS.

It is with women of such practical spirit, such capacity for turning small things to account, that the novelists must perforce deal when they go to the realities of milddle-class life for their heroines. The French girl of to-day has similar tastes to those of the English, Life in Paris, in a little flat is a trifle more picturesque in its suggestions than in London if, for a young girl, it is hedged about with more difficulties. The French girl who goes in for artistic work appears to find a congenial atmosphere more easily, and it is, to all appearances, less difficult for the writer, even of limited income to form a salon and to find herself the centre of an admiring crowd, sought after by society, flattered and over-estimated. In France the State schools offer good opportunities to women, but, as judged from the pictures of writers of to-day, the life is more grey and dull than the life of the English schoolmistress. This, as suggested might arise from the lack of imagination in the women themselves. Women novelists show how frequently as a schoolmistress the French women of very humble origin may raise herself by dint of sheer hard work and ambition to a considerable position. In France, as in England, there are scholarships that give sufficient opportunities to students to improve their chances. From simple and obscure villages they enter for the State examinations. They find their way to Paris to study at the Sorbonne. They live on twenty francs a week, and their scholarships enable them to obtain all the help possible in their studies. No sooner have they graduated than they select a special subject, for specialisation is the cry in France as elsewhere. The French Government will not appoint an English woman to teach English in a school for which they can possibly find a French wo[illegible] Consequently the French girl comes to Eng[illegible] after she has completed her studies in Parsi.

TERRORIST ARRESTED.

A wild story of Russian terrorism is told by the Bordeaux Police, who have just arrested there a Russian student of twenty-one. Last year a merchant of Tiflis was warned that one of his sons would be kidnapped. The boy, aged 14, was captured while driving in the country by armed men, who carried him away. The father received a note, "We have kept our word. Send 60,000 roubles, or thy son shall die. We will send thee back his head." The paper bore the stamp, "Anarchist Communist Federation for the Freedom of Tiflis," and in the margin the boy himself had written: "Father don't let me die. Send the money or I am lost." The merchant kept mysterious appointments and negotiated for weeks. At last he got his boy back for 30,000 roubles. He communicated with the Police, and a number of persons were implicated in the affair. One of these is said to be the young student just arrested by the French Police in Bordeaux on behalf of the Russian Government. He denied the charge, and said, "I know what it means. I am an enemy of the autocracy. That is why I am arrested. I know Siberia awaits me, but I protest, and shall call upon the French Government to inquire into my case before it hands me over to the Russian Police and to my fate."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th September 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	11	18	20	4	20
Teheran ...	12	12	40	...	43
Suez	12	13	50	...	30

NOTICES.

Owing to frequent interruptions direct communication Teheran, Recht telegrams for Recht and following places Mendgil, Enzeli, Khorremabad, Shaparad and Astara via Teheran can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (10-7-09.)

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge. (10-7-09.)

Chinese administration notifies that traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09.)

Yunnam reports Yangtse lines still working badly Route unreliable. (25-8 09).

Saigon Bangkok route right (11-9-09).

Bhamo Route to China right (10-9-09).

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng right (11-9-09).

BY THE WAY.

COLPORTEUR' LIVES.

Those who find modern life flat, stale, and unprofitable may be recommended to apply for the post of colporteur in the service of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Instead of flatness they will find ups and downs to their hearts' content. Nicaragua will arrest them as spies, Peru will burn their books. Earthquakes, stonings and beatings, robbery and mockery will be their meat day and night. Yet if their heart is in their work all these things will not kill their happiness. The society has a very large heart. All humanity finds in it a place, but a specially warm corner is reserved for the blind. We have just been informed that there are some 30,000 blind persons in these islands, a good proportion of them the victims of that deadly foe of the new-born, ophthalmia, against which Mr. John Burns is about to wage systematic warfare. Any one of these 30,000 can obtain part of the blind man's Bible simply by asking for it. Can true civilisation go further than this?

SEARCH FOR A PARASITE.

Our American cousins are nothing if not through in the way they attack botanical problems. Mr. Luther Burbank, the "plant wizard," conducts enormous experiments in order to find a pipless orange or similar conveniences, and now Professor Meyer is about to wander for three years through Central Asia in a search for a parasite which will kill the insect pests that devastate American farms. It is worth noting that one pest of American orchards, and French ones, too, the gipsy moth, disappeared mysteriously from this country in 1850. Who was our benefactor? Three years ago the sparrow rid London's parks of the vapourer moth; did it perform a simila act in 1850? The same idea of importing a pest-killer may be applied to St. Helena, where none of the birds condescend to an insect diet. So a Dartford gentleman has suggested the importation of humming birds, and the idea mey be acted upon. Frogs have been imported, and are already doing their work well.

HOPELESS!

One is sorry to have to think that Signora Rosa Genoni is engaged in a forlorn hope. In Venice she has founded a woman's league for the purpose of reviving the fashions of the Renaissance period. An appeal is made to the spirit of independence and patriotism in fair Venetians to discard obnoxious Parisian fashions and adopt the dress worn by their illustrious ancestors. Signora Genoni has reason when she says that the sight of the daughters of Venice in smart Princesse gowns with enormous hats sitting stiffly in a gondola is at once grotesque and painful. In one's ignorance one quite may not be sure what a smart Princesse gown may be. But the enormous hats are only too painfully familiar and imaginable. Any gown worn in conjunction with them can hardly be appropriate to a Venetian canal. If we remember rightly, it was the ladies of Athens who were reported not long since to be associating in resistance to the tyranny of Paris. So that it looks as though there are yet a few women left on the Continent who appreciate a national and distinctive dress—a dress with some local character in it—and object to make themselves monsters at the bidding of the Rue de la Paix. But alas! there are certainly many more women in every European country who dare not be beautiful rather than fashionable. Paris is so hard to resist.

EVERY MAN'S ENEMY.

An army marches on its stomach. It is equally true that the whole world is attacked at its meals. One shudders to contemplate the programme of the International Food Conference to be held in Paris in October—the second of the four great congresses which have been arranged by the Society of the White Cross of Geneva to deal with the food of the world and ensure its purity. Most of the foods we eat are to be considered. Every one of them appears to be adulterated, and what man suffers in consequence nothing but a conference can tell him. The very items of the programme are almost as bad as a warning article in the "Lancet," and what misgivings will be aroused by the papers and discussions we shudder to think. But it will be all for our good. We must suffer to be strong, and there is no strength in adulterated food. The White Cross Society is a fit champion of modern days; for we need to be defended against our purveyors. When the four conferences have been held—the last is fixed for 1911 in London—the world will have been enlightened and (let us hope) well armed against disaster.

AN IDEAL PERIPHERY.

The infinite resourcefulness of man! One does not quite grasp all the inwardness and outness of the invention, but a hat has been invented in Paris of which the brim can be detached, and in some mysterious way tucked away under the remaining portion. Think of the infinite happiness produced by such a hat! The saving of remorse and despair when a rainstorm overtakes cycling party. The same hat now can be worn in bathing as an India-rubber toque, or at a garden party—as a hat "of the greatest elegance." It would only require a little more fertility of invention to make of the detached brim water wings, enabling the fair possessor to grapple of the first mysteries of swimming. Cycling with the wind, the brim might be extended round the neck as air-wings: cycling against the wind the peripherry retires into the shell of the toque in the wondrous way alluded to. It is, as it were, a winged snail. What could be more charming!

MR. ASQUITH AND THE BUDGET.

Although Mr. Asquith introduced the Budget last year after he had ceased to be Chancellor of the Exchequer it was fully understood that he did so as a measure of convenience, having himself prepared it almost to the last detail. The announcement that he will this year take charge of the licensing clauses of the Finance Bill has excited a good deal of interest and some surprise, but a few years ago in our political history such an arrangement would have been regarded as a matter of course. We are a long time now from the days when Sir Robert Walpole and, later, the younger Pitt carried under their own hats all the ability and all the authority of the Cabinets over which they presided, saying all that was to be said and doing all that was to be done with a row of ciphers by their side on treasury Bench. But even in later times there were Cabinet Ministers who expected and got very little assistance from their colleagues, much less than Mr. Asquith gets now; but then Mr. Asquith rules in an age when there is much more public business to be done, when it has to be done under a much more searching light, and fortunately when there is a very large supply of able men of his own way of thinking to do it.

PRECEDENTS.

Lord Derby, for instance, presided over the "Who, Who Ministry," a Government so called because the Duke of Wellington, then slightly deaf, let it be known to a highly gratified crowd in the House of Lords, when the list of those who were selected was being read over to him, that he had never heard of these eminent statesmen before. But Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone, though they had distinguished men in plenty around them, maintained a much closer association with bills and with business than a modern Prime Minister would do now. Thus, while Mr. Asquith proposes to see the licensing clauses through, Sir Robert Peel in his great Government of 1841-6, though he was First Lord of the Treasury only and had a Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Government, himself actually introduced the great Budgets of 1842 and 1845 and saw them through, introduced also in 1844 the measure by which he reorganised the banking system of the country, and, as foreign affairs were pressing, fulfilled in the House of Commons all the time the duties of an Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs as well. Mr. Gladstone in his Premiership from 1868 till 1874 followed in this as in other things the fashion set by Sir Robert Peel, introducing and piloting through Committee the great Irish Land Bill, the bill which disestablished the Irish Church, and the bill which would have established an Irish University but was defeated by three votes. He left in Mr. Forster's hands the introduction of the English Education Bill and the Ballot Bill, though he kept constant control over the progress of those measures through their successive stages before they became law.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ANCIENT BRITISH HORSES.

According to a note by Professor Ewart in "Nature" it has been generally assumed that the native British horses at the time of the Roman invasion were too small to carry men. Against this assumption however, had to be set the old accounts of the ancient British war chariots, armed with scythes to cut down their enemies. If the Britons possessed horses sufficiently large and powerful to draw such chariots, surely they might also have ridden them. It has also been thought that the horse was not domesticated in Britain until about the end of the Bronze, or beginning of the Iron, Age. And this, if the story of the chariots is true, would be about the time of the coming of the Romans, or earlier.

A FOSSIL HORSE.

But the remains of a horse recently discovered at Bishop's Stortford, and considered to be of Neolithic, or Bronze, Age, indicate, according to Professor Ewart, an animal as powerful as the Galloways formerly used in border raids. And if the above view of the age of this interesting fossil be correct, then our ideas as to the size of the horses possessed by the Ancient Britons will have to be modified accordingly. The skeleton lay in an undisturbed deposit some six feet below the surface, but the exact age of the enveloping strata is uncertain. According to Professor Ewart, the Bishop's Stortford horse closely resembles one from Walthamstow believed to be of Neolitic, or Bronze, Age. It measures, however, some 14 hands, thus exceeding the Walthamstow horse in the British Museum by several inches.

AN INTERESTING WAIF.

In some interesting notes contributed to the current number of the "Zoologist," Dr. James Clark points out that nowhere probably in Great Britain are the conditions so favourable for abundance and variety of crustacean life as on the coast of Cornwall. And among the numerous species there found none, perhaps are of greater interest than those which appear from time to time as waifs and strays from other parts. Among these casual visitors Dr. Clark notes the curious little gulf-weed crab (Planus minutus). This species has its headquarters and breeds among the drift weed of the Sargasso Sea. The Gulf Stream occasionally carries it to our shores. It is usually found on drift timber covered with barnacles. Such casual drifting illustrates how a species may extend its geographical range, but it does not appear that the Cornish waters are suitable for the gulf weed crab.

CRABS IN MUSSELS.

The hermit crabs, as is well-known, take up their abode in the empty shells of certain species of gasteropods, as the whelk and periwinkle. Others like the tiny pea-crab, prefer living thus inside the shell they share the food which drifts within reach of their hosts. Possibly they in return confer some benefit on the mollusc, though this is by no means obvious. Two species of pea-crab are recorded from Cornish waters. One of these is most frequently found in the mantle cavity of the common mussel. It is also found in species of Cardain and other bivalves. The other pea-crab most usually occurs in a species of Pinna.

COD AS COLLECTOR FOR ZOOLOGIST.

Students of the Crustacea often find the cod a useful assistant collector. Thus the circular crab seems to be a favourite food of cods and rays, and it was chiefly from the stomachs of these fish that some of the older naturalists obtained their specimens. Another hunting ground of the naturalists is the sailing ship which has been in foreign parts. In this way Dr. Clark has been able to add a tiny Chilian crab to the Cornish Crustacea. It was obtained by Vallentin on the sides of a guano barque from Patagonia in a coating of seaweed and barnacles.

THE CRAB A COLLECTOR.

The crab itself may become a collector of specimens for the zoologist, for it is often covered with various species of sponges, hydroids and bryozoa. Sometimes the species found thus are such as are not easily obtainable otherwise. One species of crab indeed (maia squinado), is regarded in Cornwall as the provider of material for the naturalist.

GARDENING CRABS.

Such crabs may fittingly be called gardening crabs, for it has been ascertained that they actually plant the various organisms found growing on their backs. These are, of course, cast with the shell, but the crabs seem to lose little time in re-planting their gardens. Such growths doubtless serve to conceal the animal, but it does not appear that the crab does it with any conscious idea of hiding itself. For Hermann Fol found that when a specimen in an aquarium has been carefully deprived of its adornment, immediately began to place on its back bits of straw and white paper, which only rendered it more conspicuous.

SIMON NEWCOMB.

It is sometimes said that no man, in passing away, leaves a place which cannot be equally well filled by another. But scientific research forms an exception to many of the rules drawn from experience in other fields. Now that death has taken from us the famous American astronomer Simon Newcom whose loss is one that is deeply deplored whereever astronomers are to be found, one is irresistibly reminded of the above passage which is taken from the charming volume of reminiscences which he published some few years back. Of the then Astronomer-Royal he wrote: "We may look back upon Airy as the most commanding figure in the astronomy of our time." And, as the Savilian Profesior at Oxford has remarked the same sentence with the name and date changed may be used by us of Newcomb. It is interesting to note that one of the people in England the American astronomer most wished to see was John Stuart Mill, and not entirely because of the influence of Mill on the philosophical thought of his day, but because he was the author of a pamphlet on the Union side during the Civil War.

THE JOKE ABOUT THE COMET.

Of Adams, the computer of the position of the unknown planet which proved to be Neptune, he records that his intellect was one of the keenest he ever met. To Adams he attributes an "elaborate witticism" with reference to comets: "In view of the fact that the only human being ever known to have been killed by a meteorite was a monk, we may concede that after four hundred years the Pope's Bull against the comet has been justified by the discovery that comets are made up of meteorites. It appears, however, that Adam's keenness of intellect did not save him from some of the prejudices of his day, for he is said to have been one of those who objected to Sylvester, a Jew, receiving his degree. Feeling must have run high during the great controversies which led to the freeing of academic degrees from religious tests.

RELIEF IN ASTROLOGY.

From Airy the visitor learned that the belief in astrology still existed in England. From the applications from time to time received at the Greenwich Observatory there seemed to be a widespread notion that one of the functions of the Astronomer-Royal was to cast horoscopes. Of the ladies Newcomb met, he seems to have been most struck by the daughter of Sir William Hamilton, the Scotch philosopher. She then enjoyed some repute as a metaphysician. "With all her intellect, she was a fine, healthy-looking young lady. . . but it may be feared that the woman philosopher died with Miss Hamilton." The quotations are ours.

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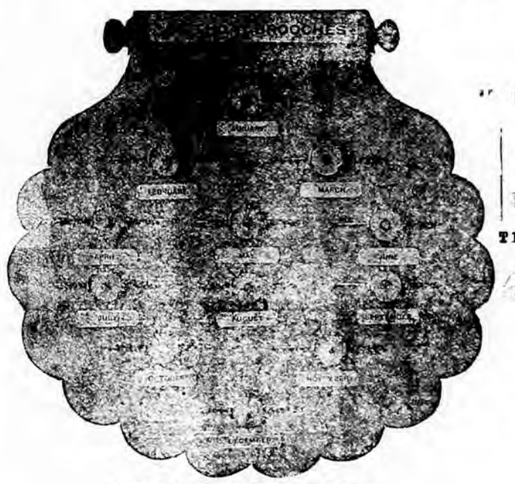
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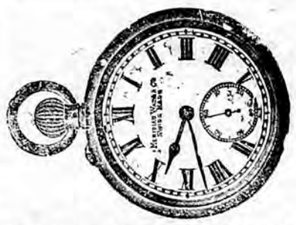
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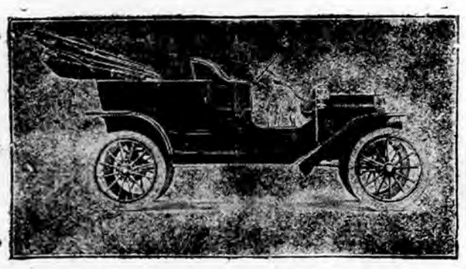
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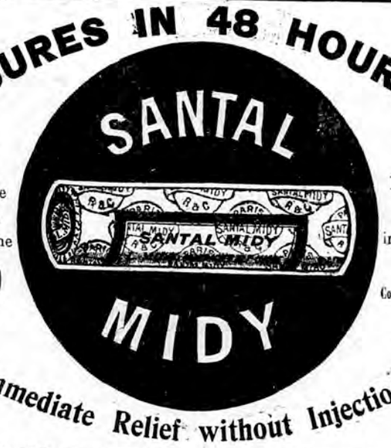
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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 36 Frenchurch Street, London, E. C.